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MESSAGES

PROCLAMATIONS, VETOES

AND OTHER

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

ISSUED BY

JAMES A. MOUNT

Governor of Indiana

1897 to 1901

Compiled by CHAS. E. WILSON, Secretary to the Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS, 1897.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In taking the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State and entering upon the discharge of its obligations, I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities and arduous duties thereby entailed. With a profound sense of gratitude to the people of our great commonwealth who, by their suffrages, have called me to this high station of honor and trust, it shall be my constant endeavor to so administer the affairs of state as to promote the best interests of all our people.

It is made my duty, in obedience to the Constitution, to enforce the laws. Gentlemen of the Legislature, into your hands is committed the high responsibility of making laws. The results of your labors will be far-reaching. He who prevents the passage of unwise laws is entitled to equal credit with the author of good laws. Conflicting interests will arise, urgent claims will be presented, the disposition of which will require mature thought, careful consideration and unbiased action. Some of these interests will be represented by men who are skilled in all the details of legislation; men who are persuasive of speech and trained in diplomacy; men whose influence will be a potent factor in the passage or defeat of measures receiving their support or their opposition. These influences are powerful factors for good so long as they are enlisted in a worthy cause, but become pernicious when used for defeating wise measures or securing class legislation against the public weal. Such influences are becoming more and more powerful in controlling State and national legislation, and are coming to be a menace to free government. Corporations, trusts and combinations, through lobbyists, are able to look after their interests, while the mechanic, the farmer, the miner, the business man and the day laborer have no one outside the members of the legislative body to exert influence in their behalf.

To your wisdom and to your sense of justice is committed the right and power to enact laws that shall advance the best interests of all the people. The time allotted for this important work is short. The prevailing disposition among representatives is to multiply, rather than digest, bills. The multiplicity of bills frequently results in the defeat of meritorious measures.

Laws should be founded upon principles of interdependence of all our industries, business interests, pursuits, callings and relations of capital and labor—of employer and employe. It is of the utmost importance that an understanding of this interdependence be inculcated, be comprehended and be acted upon. He who engenders strife, arouses hatred, or creates discord, is planting the seeds of revolution. Laws that tend to conciliate, that seek amicable adjustment of differences, that facilitate harmony and concord, will strengthen the bonds of union. The student of labor statistics and labor troubles has witnessed the loss sustained by employe and employer while adjusting their differences. This is one of the grave problems of the day. The interdependence of capital and labor, of employer and employe, should be the foundation of law and the underlying principle of action governing these interests. Actuated by such principles as will lead to peaceful arbitration, we may hope for the time when the rights of labor shall be accorded without strikes and the protection of property secured without soldiers.

Building and loan associations should be held to such strict accountability by law as will insure a better guarantee of safety to the money intrusted to their care. At the same time you must not be unmindful of the fact that these associations have, in many instances, been helpful to the common people in enabling them to purchase and build homes. Therefore, in correcting defects, your acts should not prove destructive to what, under proper safeguards, may be a beneficent institution.

EDUCATION.

Article 8, section 1, of the Constitution says: "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual,

scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all."

The education of the masses is declared essential to free government. In compliance with the wisdom of this provision, we should look to the enactment of a mild compulsory education law. Moral restraints are urged as needful to our good. In this age of research and investigation the ability to understand and apply science becomes a necessity to progress. The Indiana Academy of Science is to be commended for and encouraged in its good work.

The agricultural improvement contemplated in the Constitution is of much importance at this time. The questions of soil fertility, combating infectious diseases and insect pests, fungous growth, the science of breeding, of feeding, of marketing, the law of supply and demand, with many kindred questions, upon a better understanding of which, in large measure, depends the future success of the farmer and the fruit-grower. The farm institutes now being held in the different States are the most direct and practical means of imparting to the farmer this needed information. The amount appropriated for this work in Indiana is less than half the average allowed in the States carrying forward this work. Under the economical and wise management of our institutes it is generally conceded that Indiana, for the amount expended, is conducting the best institutes and holding more of them than any other State in the Union.

LIVE STOCK AND GOOD ROADS.

The total value of live stock in Indiana April 1, 1896, was more than $75,000,000. The loss entailed from disease during the year exceeded $5,000,000. The swinebreeders lost in numbers over 580,000 head of hogs, the value of which exceeded $3,000,000. For stamping out contagious diseases Massachusetts appropriates $150,000, Pennsylvania $90,000, Illinois $40,000, and New York is now asking for $300,000. The allowance in our State is but $4,000. The present law is not wise in its provisions for the expenditure of this amount. The outlay is too great for the gain to have the veterinarian attended in his visits by the Board, each man drawing his per diem of $4 and expenses. The amount thus expended has been far in excess of the amount of

condemned stock killed. The veterinary department of our experimental station has all the facilities for studying animal diseases, and it is doing much for the live stock interests of the State in the dissemination of needed information. The veterinarian of Purdue is sending to the farmers, through the station bulletins and other printed matter, hundreds of thousands of pages of valuable instructions on how to prevent and how to treat these diseases. The law should give the State the power to select the most competent man available. Upon his judgment should depend the killing of animals. He could call and qualify competent men to assess values at less cost for such service than the law now provides.

Good roads are essential to our highest development socially, intellectually and financially. Many counties in our State, actuated by a commendable spirit of progress, are rapidly improving the highways. In the near future some of our counties will have a complete system of free gravel roads. The main thoroughfares in these counties, having been graveled and received by the County Commissioners, are kept in repair at the county's expense. The Supervisor, being thus relieved from care of the main thoroughfares, is enabled to concentrate the labor and tax at his disposal upon the lateral roads; hence, all will soon be improved. The economy in road improvement will soon be demonstrated by the fact that the counties having the best roads will maintain them at less cost than the mud roads, with all their inconveniences, are maintained in their wretched condition. The work required by law of able-bodied men, together with the road tax, gives to the Road Supervisors of our State the expenditure, in money and labor, of a vast sum. Much of this is wasted by reason of incompetent management. The railroad tax for highway improvement, in some road districts of our State, is so manipulated by the Road Supervisor that the money inures more to his benefit than the improvement of the thoroughfares. In some instances in our State, a brokerage business is carried on and money is made out of trafficking in this road tax. While some of our road laws need reforming, the manner of their execution needs revolution. When competence is made the test in selecting Supervisors and taxpayers see that they discharge their duties, we will find some improvement in our highways without additional tax.

TAXES AND APPORTIONMENT.

Commissioners and Township Trustees have large discretionary powers under the law. They should be held to rigid account through printed reports of allowances and expenditures of public money, and the publication of these reports, as prescribed by law, should be made mandatory.

The Constitution provides that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State." This clearly implies that all property shall bear its just proportion of the burden. It is no uncommon thing in the settlement of decedents' estates to find thousands of dollars in deposits, notes, shares of stock and policies that were not listed for taxation. Real estate can not be secreted, and, with no exemption on account of mortgage or other debt, he who owns real estate is subjected to the payment of an undue proportion of the taxes. The tax law should be as searching as possible and the Township and County Assessors and the State Tax Commissioners should see that the law is enforced.

The spirit of the Constitution recognizes the equality of all men before the law; that they are entitled to equal representation and an equal voice in selecting their representatives. It is to be hoped and confidently expected of this General Assembly that it will enact a law apportioning the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts that will reflect honor and credit upon those enacting it, and in a manner that will give the electors their constitutional rights.

CENTENNIAL AND INSURANCE.

The committee provided for by the last General Assembly, with instructions to report to this honorable body on the subject of a centennial celebration of territorial organization, are entitled to much credit for their faithful service. They have manifested a laudable State pride which is reciprocated by the progressive people of our State. If this centennial is to be observed their plans possess much merit. The prevailing opinion, however, is that any exposition that would be creditable to our State will necessitate a vast expenditure of money. A celebration conducted with a limited expenditure, following so soon after the World's Columbian Exposition, would be attended with failure and would reflect discredit

upon our State. The advisability of the observance, then, hinges upon the wisdom of expending a sufficient sum of money to insure success, and the ability of the State to bear such expenditure. Any great outlay of money at this time must augment our already heavy State debt and add to the burden of taxation. The best service that can be rendered our State, both as to its credit and honor and the welfare of our people, is the adoption of a system of economy that will reduce our debt and lower the rate of taxation.

The present rate of insurance is burdensome. Too great a sum of money is leaving our State in premiums for the amount returned in loss on policies. Recent examination of the State Auditor's books shows that since 1873 there has been paid out over $53,000,000, while there has been paid back to policy holders but a little over $28,000,000. These reports indicate a loss to policy holders of $25,000,000. It matters but little whether this immense sum of $25,000,000 was in profits or in extravagant salaries, the loss to our people and State is too excessive. All unnecessary barriers to home companies should be removed, especially the 10 per cent. penalty assessed against home companies for the lapse of each sixty days from loss until payment. The organization of home companies should be encouraged. The present excessive rates of insurance are driving the farmers into the organization of home mutual companies, as provided by the acts of 1881. Millions of dollars of farm property is thus being insured at low cost, with the money kept at home.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

Trusts and combinations of capital formed for the purpose of counteracting the law of supply and demand, and with a view to arbitrarily controlling, manipulating or increasing the prices of any product, commodity or article of merchandise, should be declared a barrier to trade, and should be prohibited by law.

Pure food and strict sanitary regulations are needful to life and health. Therefore, laws to this end should receive your vigilant care.

The purity of the ballot will determine the existence of any free government. To every voter should be granted his untrammeled rights, both in convention and at the polls. The choice of

nominating conventions should not be subjected to traffic, barter and change at the behest of a committee of party tricksters.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home and the State Soldiers' Home still appeal to our sympathy and patriotism. Indiana is justly proud of her soldiers and sailors. The most imposing monument ever erected to the memory and patriotism of brave men stands in Monument Place, in our beautiful capital city. It is a lasting testimonial of the veneration of the people of our great commonwealth for her soldiers, living or dead. To care for him who has borne the battle, and to provide for his widow and orphans, is a part of the unfinished work committed to a patriotic people by the immortal Lincoln.

The Constitution provides that "the penal code shall be founded on the principles of reform, and not vindictive justice." For the carrying out of this provision a merit system should be established in our prisons, and the inmates put upon their manhood and graded accordingly. But few of those inmates are so hardened by crime that there does not remain some spark of manhood, and an appeal to this, accompanied by a hope of reward, may prove to be an inducement to him to seek to regain his lost estate.

The reformatories appeal earnestly to our sympathies. At the earliest convenient period the Girls' Reformatory should be disconnected from the Woman's Prison. The close proximity of the two brings the Reformatory in touch with environments that tend to undermine reform influences.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The benevolent and charitable institutions stand as monuments to the principles of love and beneficence. The unfortunate wards of our great State within their walls are entitled to our fostering care.

I must not refrain from some words of commendation of the State Board of Charities for its noble services. The estimable ladies and gentlemen composing this Board have given their time and their energies to promoting the best interests of our charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. The suggestions of this Board are worthy of consideration. While the State expects such laws, rules and regulations as tend to strict economy, yet our people

desire such liberality as will provide for the comfort and care of her unfortunate wards. The spirit of our people demands that those in control of our charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, from the highest to the lowest, be selected with reference to competency and fitness of character rather than party affiliation, to the end that the State shall be honored in the management of her institutions.

Gentlemen, I trust you will meet the pressing duties before you bravely, fearlessly, and yet with wisdom and patriotism. May your deliberations be mutually pleasant and harmonious, and your speech and acts be tempered with moderation. Humbly do I pray that God's gracious presence may abide with us as a people, and that the light of His unerring counsel may guide you in your work so that the results of your legislation shall contribute to the development and prosperity of our great State. May your deeds be such that the smiles of an approving conscience shall abide with you, and the benedictions of a grateful people be showered upon you in thankful acknowledgment of duties faithfully performed.

MESSAGES AND VETOES.

CONCERNING THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The State having received, from the officers and crew of the battleship "Indiana," trophies of the great naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba, consisting of a Nordenfeldt rapid-firing machine-gun, taken from the Spanish cruiser "Infanta Maria Teresa," and also the battle-flag carried by the "Indiana" on that memorable occasion, it becomes the duty of the State to prepare suitable receptacles for the preservation of these valuable relics of the late war with Spain.

I therefore urge the necessity of immediate action by your honorable body, looking to the making of provision for the proper care and preservation of these trophies. Any arrangements to this end should contemplate the prevention of vandalism, such as has already been committed upon these relics during the short period they have been in the capitol.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

January 16, 1899.

AGAINST COURT EXTENSIONS.

[February 3, 1897. H. B. No. 22.]

To the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

Honorable Henry C. Pettit, Speaker—I herewith return House Bill No. 22 without my approval.

This bill provides for the creation of a Superior Court in the Forty-eighth Judicial District, composed of the county of Grant.

The Thirty-sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, is seeking relief through the creation of a new judicial circuit (the bill for this new circuit court having passed your honorable body and being now before me for my action).

These two circuits are composed of contiguous counties. After a most searching investigation, I am forced to the conclusion that one more court will afford all needed relief to these two judicial circuits and giving them an opportunity to have "justice that shall be speedy and without delay."

The approval of this bill precludes the relief to the Thirty-sixth Judicial District, now composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, except by the creation of a new circuit court.

I believe I am not mistaking the spirit of parsimony for economy, but seeking to be just, alike to litigants and taxpayers, when I suggest that a Superior Court District, composed of the counties of Grant and Howard, and the giving of more of the time of the Thirty-sixth Judicial District to Tipton County, will afford the needed relief.

From the reports of the State Statistician for the years 1893 and 1894, inclusive, it appears that the total number of civil cases docketed for the two years in Grant County was 1,547; the total number of criminal cases, 242. For the years 1895 and 1896, inclusive, the total number of civil cases entered on the docket was 1,500, a decrease of 47 cases.

The total number of criminal cases for the years 1895 and 1896 was 240, a decrease of 2.

The number of civil cases entered on the docket of the Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit (Grant County) for the year 1896 was 796. The average of civil cases begun in this court in the State during the same year was 572.

The excess in the Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit above the average is 224 cases. The average of criminal cases in this court was 142. The Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit, 132, or 10 below the average. In the Fifth Judicial Circuit but 187 civil cases were begun, while in the Fifty-fifth but 160 civil cases were begun, in 1896.

The judiciary of the State is sadly in need of revision. The judicial circuits might be so reformed as to give all needed relief with a reduction of the present number of courts.

More than $200,000 was paid to judges last year. This is an inopportune time to multiply courts needlessly.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

I herewith return House Bill No. 32, without my approval.

This bill proposes the dividing of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, now composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, and the creation of a new Judicial Circuit to be known as the Fifty-ninth, and to be composed of the County of Howard.

AGAINST COURT EXTENSIONS.

[February 3, 1897. H. B. No. 32.]

I herewith return House Bill No. 32, without my approval.

This bill proposes the dividing of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, now composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, and the creation of a new Judicial Circuit, to be known as the Fifty-ninth, and to be composed of the County of Howard.

From the report of the State Statistician for the years 1893 and 1894, page 636, it appears that the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit entered upon the docket for the year ending June 30, 1894:

Civil cases		1,257
Criminal cases		170
Total		1,427
For the year ending June 30, 1896 (see Statistical Report, page 292):		
Civil cases	760	
Criminal cases	84	
Total		844
Decrease since 1894		583

The following certificate was received from the Clerk of the Howard Circuit Court:

Office of the County Clerk, Howard County.
H. M. Cooper, Clerk,
Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 27, 1897.

I hereby certify that the general entry docket of civil cases in the Howard Circuit Court shows entries for the year 1894, 1895 and 1896 as follows:

For the year 1894	723
For the year 1895	546
For the year 1896	468
Total	1,737

And that these were all the civil cases entered for each year above mentioned.

And I hereby further certify that at no time during the said years has there been any special term for the completion of unfinished business, as provided for by Sec. 1334 of R. S. of 1881. (See 1386, Burns.)

Signed, H. M. COOPER,
[Seal.] Clerk Howard Circuit Court.

With all due deference to the claims that have been made for the need of this Court, I am of the opinion given in my former veto message, that a Superior Court for the contiguous counties of Grant and Howard would afford all the relief needed to secure to them "justice that shall be speedy and without delay."

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

AGAINST COURT EXTENSIONS.

[February 25, 1897. S. B. No. 16.]

Mr. President:

I herewith return Senate Bill No. 16 without my approval. This is a bill to change the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Adams and Jay, creating a new judicial circuit, to be known as the Fifty-eighth Judicial Circuit, and to be composed of the county of Jay. In disapproving of this bill I am not unmindful of the fact that Jay County needs some relief. The method of securing relief becomes the serious problem. We have followed too long a custom of creating new courts without proper

regard to existing necessity, or to granting the needed relief in the most economical way. The fruitage of this method has been a needless multiplication of courts, many of which have not business enough to occupy an industrious Judge for one-half his time. This bill, in order to give relief to Jay County, creates Adams County a separate circuit, which, when created, will be one of the smallest in the State, with less than one-half the business of the average circuit of the State.

The Tenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Lawrence and Monroe; the Forty-sixth, composed of the county of Delaware; the Sixteenth, composed of the counties of Johnson and Shelby, and the Twenty-eighth, composed of the counties of Blackford and Wells, have more business than the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, now composed of the counties of Jay and Adams. If this bill becomes a law, how can we justly deny new courts to the above named judicial circuits? When is this method to be abandoned?

Upon investigation the following facts are revealed, which militate against the necessity for this new court:

Years.	*New Cases Filed.*	*Cases Carried Over.*	*Cases Disposed of.*
1894	861	295	797
1895	756	292	754
1896	720	334	678

From the foregoing table it appears that the average new cases entered upon the civil docket in the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit for the last three years was 777. The average number disposed of was 743, or 34 less than entered for trial. It also appears that in 1896 there was entered upon the docket of civil cases 720, or 23 less than the average disposed of during the three years. It also appears that in 1894 there were docketed 861 new cases, or 141 more than in 1896.

It is an inopportune time to create new courts when court records show that litigation is on the decline. It is also unwise to multiply expenses while we are in the midst of financial depression.

Upon investigation I find that the Superior Court of Allen County has much unoccupied time. By extending the jurisdiction of this court to Adams County, thus enabling the Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit to give one-half the time now occu-

pied by the Adams County Court to Jay County, the needed relief to the county would be secured.

This would also give more employment to the Superior Court of Allen County, which Court has not now enough business to industriously occupy more than one-half its time. I trust that the General Assembly in its wisdom will provide for a commission to reorganize the judiciary of the State and prepare a bill to this end, to be submitted to the next Legislature. As I have indicated before, this seems the only practical way of securing relief to crowded courts and giving more work to idle courts. I believe all needed relief can be in this way secured, and the number of courts and court expenses greatly reduced.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

AGAINST PROPOSED PHARMACY LAW.

[March 6, 1897. H. B. No. 239.]

Mr. Speaker:

I herewith return House Enrolled Act No. 239 without my approval.

This bill provides for a Board of Pharmacy and delegates to said Board certain powers by declaring that all the said appointments shall be made by the Governor from pharmacists approved by the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, or from other pharmacists. I respectfully submit that the power to approve the Governor's appointments belongs to the legislative branch of the State government and not to the Indiana pharmaceutical organization.

There is not sufficient restriction upon the powers of this Board, as provided in the bill herewith returned. Members are practically unlimited as to the length of time they shall remain in session. The pay is excessive. Five dollars a day and expenses for a Board of five men, merits disapproval. Before being allowed to sell drugs or chemicals two dollars must be paid for a certificate

and registration; if examined, three dollars for such examination. Registration is required every two years, with additional cost of one dollar. Failing to register subjects the person thus failing to a fine of from one to two dollars for each day thereafter, before such person shall register.

Section 8 makes it unlawful for any person to conduct a store in which is sold at retail any chemical, drug, medicine or pharmaceutical preparation which is poisonous, unless such store is under control of a registered pharmacist. The foregoing requirements for registered pharmacists are so unjust and severe that the stores in the small villages and towns all over our State will be forced to abandon the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals and poisons, which works unjust discrimination against them, and will work a still greater injustice to the tens of thousands of farmers, fruit growers and gardeners, who purchase arsenical and other poisons, which are absolutely a necessity in destroying insect pests that prey upon growing vegetables, and small and large fruits. Under the provisions of this act many miles must be traversed by the busy gardener and fruit grower to obtain the articles he now purchases at his door.

The provisions of this bill will close small dealers in drugs and chemicals, work hardships and cause great inconvenience.

It is just and proper to place safeguards around the filling of prescriptions and compounding medicines for human beings, but there can be no just reason for such paraphernalia and expense in selling disinfectants for the poultry-yard and the pig-pens, and chemicals to kill rats and mice, potato bugs, codling moth and the numerous insect pests. The penalty for the sale of these needed articles without license is excessive, being from ten to one hundred dollars.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

AGAINST RECKLESS LEGALIZING ACTS.

[March 8, 1897. S. B. No. 451.]

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8, 1897.

Mr. President:

I herewith return Senate Bill No. 451, without my approval.

This bill seeks to legalize all settlements made by Boards of County Commissioners with County Treasurers between November 22, 1894, and June 22, 1895. The fee and salary law of 1891, under which these County Treasurers were elected and served, is the law by which settlements should be made.

If the constitutionality of the law of 1891 was in question when these settlements were made and the County Commissioners and Treasurers presuming that the Supreme Court would not uphold the law, upon this presumption made settlements, such settlements were made at their peril and should stand or fall by such decision. The Court having upheld the law of 1891, it is manifest that all settlements made under the law of 1879 are unlawful. Money received under a misapprehension of what the law is should be returned when that misapprehension is removed. If any officer draws too much money by mistake or misapprehension of the law, must it follow as a sequence that, because the mistake was honestly made, therefore he should keep the money? Many thousands of dollars in our State have been been paid to County Treasurers in the manner above mentioned. Shall the taxpayers be subjected to this wrong? This bill seeks to establish an unsafe precedent and legalize a vicious principle.

It legalizes settlements based upon the presumption of what the law is instead of upon the law itself.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

PROCEEDINGS IN WILL CASES.

[March 8, 1897. S. B. No. 353.]

Indianapolis, March 8, 1897.

Mr. President:

I herewith return Senate Enrolled Act No. 353, without my approval.

This bill seeks to amend section 2597 of the Revised Statutes of 1881. This statute requires the contestor of a will to file an adequate bond for costs. This statute is intended to protect wills that have been admitted to probate from attack by irresponsible persons.

If parties aggrieved by the provisions of any will have just cause for grievance, and the attorneys of such contestors have faith in the justice of the contest, there probably would be little difficulty experienced under existing laws in securing ample provisions for costs.

Testators have legal rights in the making of wills, and the presumption is that such are legally made. Does it not then follow as a just proposition that irresponsible persons should be required to give bond as evidence of good faith before contesting wills in our courts?

All laws designed to benefit poor persons, whose cause is just, should be approved, but laws which wittingly or unwittingly open the way for irresponsible persons to attack wills, regardless of the merits of the action in the premises, are not deserving of favor.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

STATE PROPERTY NOT FOR PRIVATE USE.

[March 11, 1897. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11.]

Sir—I herewith file Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11, with my objections. This concurrent resolution grants to Capt. C. N. O'Brian the right and privilege of keeping in the State House a

stand for selling cigars and tobacco, and further directs the Custodian of the State House to place him in possession of a location.

The State House was intended for the benefit of the public, and not for private use or occupancy by individuals in the pursuit of their private vocations.

The granting of this special privilege will be the establishment or construction of a precedent that must sooner or later be abandoned. If one man can be granted the right to sell cigars and tobacco, may not another be given the right to a newstand, another to a fruit stand, and another a restaurant or peanut stand?

The illegality of using public buildings for private use is fully set forth in a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of State, ex rel. Scott, vs. Hert et al., 144 Indiana, page 107.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

To the Honorable Secretary of State.

THE PROPOSED HAMMOND HARBOR.

[March 12, 1897. Enrolled Act No. 568.]

I herewith file House Enrolled Act No. 568, together with my objections thereto.

The proposed statute seems to me to be unnecessary for any legitimate or proper improvement. The existing statute, section 3577, etc., Revised Statutes of 1894, provides for all such improvements by any city "situated upon or adjoining any harbor connected with a navigable stream or lake or upon any natural watercourse which by dredging or otherwise may be made into a harbor." This bill, however, seeks to authorize such improvements by an inland city five miles from any such stream or water. No necessity for the construction of this public work exists. This is shown by the report of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, under date of January 2, 1897. A copy of this report of the Chief of Engineers is hereto attached. By this report, made under a preliminary survey directed by act of Con-

gress, it appears, first, that there is no use for such harbor improvements; second, that the estimated cost of the same would be $1,395,042, and even this would not bring the harbor within a mile or a mile and a half of the Calumet River. The scheme of this bill contemplates the assessment of the entire cost of this work upon property owners directly. It does not contemplate the issuing of the bonds of the city, upon which it shall be liable as such. Indeed, this could not be done upon the credit of the city direct because of the prohibition of Article 13 of the Constitution against a debt in excess of two per cent. of taxable property.

And yet under Section 10 it is provided that the funds of the city may indirectly be used for this purpose, thus, it is believed, violating at least the spirit of this constitutional provision. The effect of a threat of such enormous assessments would be to cast a cloud upon the title of all the property within five miles of the city, because with authority to a City Council to make unlimited expenditures and charge them upon property in this way no one could calculate at all the amount of lien upon his property.

There is no restriction in this act as to the price at which the bonds issued shall be sold. Bonds to the amount of one, two or three millions of dollars may be issued and sold at a ruinous discount.

The effect of the bill is to give the Common Council of the city of Hammond jurisdiction to assess all property within the limits of the city of East Chicago and of Whiting, which are independent municipalities. If this may be done, it is not seen why each of those municipalities might not be authorized to assess property in Hammond. The effect would necessarily be to produce endless conflict and confusion.

As already stated, this bill applies as well to East Chicago as to Hammond. East Chicago is within five miles of these waters. Suppose that both attempt to do the same thing, and there is no reason why one should not as well as the other, what would be the effect?

The provision for the appointment of Commissioners to assess the damages and benefits is one-sided. As already seen, these damages and benefits are to be assessed upon property within five miles. Ordinarily, when a man's property is to be assessed and taken, provision is made for an impartial commission appointed by

the courts, but here the party seeking to condemn appoints the entire commission.

Section 12, contrary to all principle with reference to such public works, authorizes the city to do the work directly by its own officers and employes, instead of letting the same by contract under competitive bidding, thus opening wide the door to favoritism and fraud.

The expenditures by railroad and street railroad companies, etc., for bridges, trestles, drawbridges, etc., would necessarily be very large, without any apparent compensating advantages, and the propriety of imposing such burdens without such advantages seems to be very questionable.

The bill throughout contains very wide grants of power without such limitations as seem to me to be necessary and wholesome in legislation upon such a subject matter. The bill, if enacted into a law, would undoubtedly provoke a great deal of litigation, and as framed the bill does not meet my approval.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.

To Honorable James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the accompanying copy of report of December 24, 1896, with map, by Maj. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, of the results of a survey of Wolf Lake and River, Illinois and Indiana, with reference to their navigation in connection with the waters of Lake Michigan, made to comply with the provisions of the river and harbor act of June 3, 1896.

Several reports have heretofore been made between 1873 and 1893 by this office concerning this locality, and all have been adverse to the expenditure of public money in construction of a harbor at this point.

Major Marshall presents a very clear and concise description of the lake and river, together with labor involved in the construction of a harbor at this point, but remarks, that "there are no manufacturing establishments or enterprises requiring transportation by water within a mile of the borders of Wolf Lake, nor establishments of any kind other than three ice houses along its banks."

Major Marshall further states that there is no navigation on Wolf Lake and River, and navigation by other craft than row boats with flat bottoms and slight draft is impossible on Wolf Lake. To adapt Wolf Lake and River to such navigation as may be possible in connection with Lake Michigan, without creating a navigable artificial system, requires only the excavation of a trench wide enough for the passage of a row boat across the bar at the mouth of the river and two feet deep, at an expense of about $50, but as this can not have been the intent of Congress in order-

ing the survey, he submits a plan providing for constructing an entrance to the river and lake 20 feet in depth, extending from 21 feet in Lake Michigan between piers 300 feet apart; for deepening, widening and straightening Wolf River, constructing five swing bridges across the channel with draw spans of 100 feet each, building bulk heads or docks in the immediate vicinity of these bridges; constructing a turning or winding basin in Wolf Lake, and for dredging a channel 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide, 7,400 linear feet in Wolf Lake. The estimated cost of this work is $1,395,042.

For reasons given, Major Marshall states that in his opinion the improvement of navigation of Wolf Lake and River, with reference to the navigation in connection with the waters of Lake Michigan, is not now a public necessity and that the locality at this time is not worthy of improvement by the general Government. His opinion is concurred in by Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, the division engineer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Brig.-Gen. Chief of Engineers.

All of which is respectfully submitted and filed, together with House Enrolled Act No. 568.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

To the Honorable Secretary of State.

AGAINST THE PURCHASE OF WATERWORKS.

[February 18, 1899. H. B. No. 276.]

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return House Bill No. 276, without my approval, for the following reasons:

First. The bill permits the purchase of such waterworks only as have a mortgage upon them; that where such waterworks are not mortgaged, and are not subject to any mortgage lien there can be no purchase; that no provision is made for purchasing the waterworks subject to the entire mortgage, but it is only provided that the works shall be purchased subject to part of the mortgage thereon.

Second. Under the terms of the bill, in case the appraisement falls short of the mortgage indebtedness, the city is to take the

plant subject to "part of an existing mortgage debt on the same," for no part of which the city becomes liable. What is to become of the rest of the mortgage debt? Is it to be borne by the company whose plant is to be forcibly taken away from it, or is it to be simply repudiated? No explanation is made by the bill, nor is there any provision as to what portion of the debt is to remain on this property and what portion is no longer to be secured by the mortgage.

Third. The bill expressly providing for the purchase of waterworks only, subject to mortgage, destroys the security of the holders of the mortgage, because the city becomes neither directly nor indirectly liable for the mortgage debt; and there is no guaranty that the city will keep up the physical condition of the works. Furthermore, it is expressly provided that the rentals of fire plugs may be used to pay interest upon the bonds, and as this contemplates that the city shall no longer be liable for the payment of fire rentals, and under this the contract for such rentals upon which the bonds were sold is practically annulled, it destroys the vested right of the holders of these securities by depriving the property of the revenue out of which the interest on the bonds is payable. This violates section ten of article one of the United States Constitution, and also section twenty-four of article one of the State Constitution, being a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Fourth. The bill is so uncertain and ambiguous as to invite litigation, it being impossible to determine what is meant by the last sentence in section three, lines nine and ten.

Fifth. By attempting to let cities create a debt in excess of the two percentum permitted by the Constitution, a direct attempt is made to evade article thirteen of the Indiana Constitution.

In the case of Earles vs. Wells, reported in ninety-four Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports, page 285, the city attempted to evade the same provision in the Constitution of that State by providing that the persons building the waterworks should issue bonds secured by a mortgage on the plant; that, after the works were completed, the contractors should lease them to the city for certain yearly rentals; that the city should, by a levy of taxes, keep the waterworks in repair and in operation, and pay these rentals for a period of years; and that, at the expiration of this period, the

waterworks should become the property of the city without any further payment. It was held in this case that this was an indirect method of expressly agreeing to pay the principal and interest of the bonds issued on the water-works plant; and, the bonds being in excess of the constitutional limit, the indebtedness was void. In deciding the case, the Supreme Court said:

"The method by which the attempt was made may be regarded as ingenious, but it should be remembered, as indicated in one of the cases cited, that the city should not, by indirection, do what it could not do directly."

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

AGAINST A NEW SUPERIOR COURT.

[February 18, 1899. H. B. No. 236.]

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return House Bill No. 236, relating to the Superior Court in Lake, Porter and Laporte counties.

The bill creating this Superior Court District was passed over Governor Matthews's veto by the Fifty-ninth General Assembly. The Governor, in his veto message, said in part:

"Never in the history of the State have courts of this character been established to be held at other places than the recognized county seats. Creating two or more courts of like character and powers at different places in a county is apt to bring confusion and distress. The new courts so established may in the end mean a courthouse and jail, entailing expenses and contentions that would be mischievous, harassing and injurious to the citizens of such counties."

The closing words were prophetic of the condition sought to be established by section four of this bill, which commands that the County Commissioners shall provide a suitable and convenient place for the holding of said Superior Court, and they shall also respectively provide all such suitable and necessary places as are

required by the officers of said courts for the proper performance of their duties as such, and for the preservation of the records of said courts.

I can not persuade myself to believe that this section means other than the building of new courthouses, jails and all such suitable and necessary places, thereby imposing heavy burdens of taxation upon the counties of Lake and Laporte. I do not believe that such powers should be delegated to court officials.

Mass meetings have bene held, and the people have protested against the passage of such a law. These protests have been accompanied by a petition of 1,000 taxpayers from Laporte County.

So far as I have been able to gather information, it was expressly understood when the Superior Courts were established in Hammond and Michigan City that these cities would provide the place for the holding of such courts without costs to the counties.

Two years ago Laporte County was given a separate circuit. This county has less population, and much less court business than many districts that have only a Circuit, and no Superior Court. This county has recently expended over $300,000 in building a courthouse at Laporte. Two hundred thousand dollars of this debt remains unpaid. It would be cruel injustice to this county to allow a bill to become a law that contemplates another courthouse, with augmented burdens of taxation.

When this Superior Court District was created, it was given concurrent jurisdiction in some court matters. Two years ago this court was given concurrent jurisdiction in criminal cases. Now concurrent jurisdiction is asked in all matters—appointing administrators, guardians, titles to real estate, in short, all probate matters. Hence, two courts of probate record, established in rival towns in the same county, would entail endless confusion to litigants.

I can not look with favor upon this bill. These counties have been abundantly supplied with courts, and if a city other than the county seat desires the privilege of a separate court, it should furnish the place for holding such court.

In this connection, I respectfully beg to call your attention to the fact that the General Assembly has just passed a bill providing that a petition of 500 freeholders shall be secured for the construction of a courthouse, before the Commissioners are empowered to act.

The bill herewith returned gives the court officials the power to command the County Commissioners to provide all such suitable buildings for holding court.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

PERSONAL INTERESTS AND THE PUBLIC WEAL.

[March 2, 1899. S. B. No. 10.]

Indianapolis, Ind., March 2, 1899.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

I return herewith Senate Bill No. 10, without my approval. From statements made by gentlemen of the House and Senate, I must conclude that their action in support of this bill did not correctly reflect their judgment as to the wisdom of its passage at this time. Several of the original supporters of this bill have plead for its defeat and have requested its veto.

When personal obligations, instead of the public weal, control lawmakers, then the exercise of the veto power becomes not only a virtue but a necessity.

This bill provides for the erection of a hospital affording accommodations for not less than 700 nor more than ———— patients.

Experience goes to prove that the establishment and equipment of a new hospital, with all needed appliances, ready for occupancy, costs near $1,000 per inmate.

Hence, this new hospital, to accommodate not less than 700 inmates, will cost, before completion, $700,000.

The capacity of the three new insane hospitals, the Northern, the Southern, and the Eastern, on their completion, was 1,270. The first cost of their erection was $1,047.12 for each inmate. The total cost for buildings of each of the insane hospitals to date is:

	Cost.	*Capacity.*
Central	$1,502,177 70	1,506
Northern	464,107 52	610
Eastern	559,689 55	550
Southern	485,941 64	532
	$3,011,916 41	3,196

When we consider that a portion of this expense is for additions, the average cost is about $1,000 per bed.

In but few States has the cost been as low as this.

In the establishment of a new hospital, we certainly can not estimate that it can be completed for less than $1,000 per inmate. The body of this bill provides that the minimum capacity shall be 700. Consequently, standing here, we must look forward to the expenditure of not less than $700,000 before the structure for which this bill provides has been completed.

There is need for the provision for the insane, but this can be done more cheaply, as has already been arranged for in the appropriation bill, by adding to the existing hospitals.

Thereby the expense will not be over $400 per inmate.

In other words, two and one-half persons can be provided accommodations in this way at the cost of provision for one in a new institution. The expense of the erection of the administrative portion of an institution, including dining-room and kitchen, is always very large. In this is counted means for lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, sewerage and other equipment, which represents a large part of the initial cost.

There is no urgent demand at this time for a hospital for epileptics. The worst cases, the epileptic insane and the epileptic feeble-minded are provided for in the insane hospitals and the school for feeble-minded.

This bill provides for the appropriation of $120,000 within the next two years. This amount will just fairly begin such an institution as this bill contemplates.

Therefore, year after year there will come from it demands that will be strongly urged, until when it is constructed to the minimum capacity provided for in this bill, the State will have expended near three-quarters of a million dollars.

The unusual pressure upon the Sixty-first General Assembly for large appropriations makes it incumbent upon this body to exer-

cise sound judgment and economic wisdom, and to call a halt in the proposed expenditure of State funds, or this Legislature will appropriate a million dollars more than did the Sixtieth General Assembly. Therefore, for reasons above set forth, this bill ought not to become a law.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

RETURN OF A CONFEDERATE FLAG.

[March 6, 1899.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

It affords me pleasure to transmit to your honorable body Concurrent Resolution No. 30 of the Twenty-sixth Legislature of the State of Texas, adopted in grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic and chivalrous action of the Sixtieth General Assembly of the State of Indiana in voting to return the battle flag of the Terry's Texas Rangers, captured by an Indiana regiment during the late Civil War.

These evidences of fraternal feeling will tend to strengthen the bonds that unite us henceforth into a patriotic, indissoluble union.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

AGAINST LEGALIZING A TOWN CORPORATION.

[March 6, 1899. H. B. No. 377.]

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I return herewith House Bill No. 377, without my approval. This bill is to legalize the incorporation of the town of Shirley (Woodburn).

I am in receipt of letters and petitions protesting against the measure. It is averred by said petitioners that a majority of the voters of Woodburn are opposed to this bill, it being claimed that the election purported to have been held to decide upon being incorporated as "Shirley City" was illegally conducted and does not represent the wishes of its citizens. They set out and present the names for and against this bill, and show that a large majority of the voters, representing nine-tenths of the taxes paid, are bitterly opposed to the bill. This is also shown in the following telegram, under date of 5th inst., signed by forty-three voters of "Shirley City."

"The undersigned majority of the legal voters of Shirley City, who would have to pay nine-tenths of the taxes that would be imposed on the resident taxpayers of this unfortunate village, implore you to veto House Bill No. 377 and prevent a great wrong being done."

After a careful examination of the protests, I believe this bill should not become a law.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

RELATIONS OF ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

[March 6, 1899. S. B. No. 411.]

Indianapolis, Ind., March 6, 1899.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

I return herewith Senate Bill No. 411, without my approval. I can not believe there is much danger of the client imposing upon or defrauding his attorney. Clients usually trust their attorneys implicitly, and feel dependent upon them. This bill provides that the attorney shall be entitled to a lien for his fees upon his client's cause of action, thereby preventing any compromise or settlement of the cause in dispute, unless the client "file in the office of the Clerk of the Court where said action is pending, with security to the approval of the Clerk of the Court, a bond in double

the amount claimed, conditioned for the payment of the amount finally determined to be due on the lien claimed." Such procedure would imply a lack of confidence in the honesty of the client. The bill makes no provision for an agreement between the client and attorney as to the amount of fees. This bill would tend to encourage litigation rather than compromise or amicable adjustment of causes in dispute.

Therefore, I can not approve the provisions of this bill.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

[March 7, 1899. S. B. No. 65.]

I herewith transmit Senate Enrolled Act No. 65, together with my objections thereto.

I would approve an act which prohibited employers and employes from contracting against the negligence of the employer.

This act, however, prohibits contracting for damages that may accrue in the future, arising from present injuries. The effect, therefore, of this act, if it should become a law, would be to prohibit the injured employe from making a contract with his employer to settle, not only all present damages, but all future damages that shall arise from the present injury. This would require a suit and judgment in court to settle each case, and would prevent the injured employe and employer from amicably settling their differences without the employment of an attorney and the bringing of a law-suit—thus encouraging litigation.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

AGAINST THE VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

[March 4, 1899. S. R. No. 375.]

Indianapolis, Ind., March 4, 1899.

Mr. President:

I return herewith Senate Bill No. 375, without my approval, for the following reasons, to wit:

This bill proposes to issue bonds to the amount of $120,000, bearing four per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, said issue of bonds to be based upon a claim of indebtedness to Vincennes University, growing out of the sale of certain lands set apart by the Congress of the United States March 26, 1804, for the establishment of a seminary of learning.

If this were a valid claim it would be unwise for the State to issue bonds with four per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, when it can borrow money at three per cent.

The issues involved in this bill cover a period of nearly one hundred years, involving the acts of the Legislature, litigation in State and Federal Courts, and raise so many intricate questions that I have found it exceedingly difficult to reach an intelligent conclusion as to the matter in controversy.

The lands set apart for a seminary of learning were, by the State Legislature, ordered to be sold in the year 1827, and the proceeds of the sale of these lands were appropriated to a university of learning. The reasons of the Legislature for selling these lands, which had been by the Territorial Legislature set apart for Vincennes University, and appropriating the funds to Bloomington University, do not appear of record. It must be presumed that the Legislature of Indiana, in ordering these lands sold, was acting in good faith and also in conformity with the appropriation made by Congress for a seminary of learning.

Vincennes University brought suit against the State of Indiana, to recover on account of the sale of lands claimed to have been wrongfully taken from that institution, sold and the money diverted to another university. This matter was tried in the State court, in which it was held that Vincennes University had no claim against the State, and on appeal to the United States Supreme Court judgment was rendered in favor of Vincennes University.

The court, in commenting on the act of the State of Indiana, said, if these lands had remained unsold to the present time, and had been judiciously managed, they would have been worth $200,000. A minority of the court, however, represented by Chief Justice Taney, argued that there was no claim against the State of Indiana. The majority opinion, however, must be accepted as the law, and the State of Indiana, through preamble and resolution, setting forth the said sales, provided that bonds should be issued for an amount covering principal and interest up to the time of the passage of the act in 1855, which, said act declared, should be in full settlement of all claims of the said university against the State of Indiana, which was receipted by the said university, and it was understood that this matter was forever settled.

In regard to this 23,040 acres of land set apart by Congress for a seminary of learning, I directed an inquiry to the Auditor of State, asking for a complete report of the sale of all these lands, to which the Auditor makes the following reply, under date of 4th instant:

Dear Sir—In reply to your request of the 3d, I beg leave to submit the following report of James Smith, Commissioner Seminary township, Gibson County, made November 20, 1842, which shows the general disposition of the lands in that township:

Quantity in township, 23,085.75 acres; sold by trustees of Vincennes University 26 qr. secs., containing 4,166 acres. Sold by Wilson, Neeley & Smith, 489 acres. Sold by the act of 1827, 16,845.95 acres. Unsold, 20 half qr. secs. tracts, equal to 2½ sections, lying in the northwest corner of township in the Wabash and Patoka bottoms, rich, badly timbered and inundated, and probable value from twenty-five to fifty cents an acre, and not salable, containing 1,584.75 acres. Amount of sale by act of 1827, $22,975.82; principal paid on amount, $15,051.36¼; interest paid on amount, $7,913.72¼; principal and interest paid, $22,965.08½.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. H. HART,
Auditor of State.

From this letter it seems that by the act of 1827, 16,845.95 acres were sold, for which was paid $15,051.36. This, with interest accrued thereon, was paid to the Bloomington University. For the value of this land, upon which the State realized on original sale $15,051.36, a judgment was rendered in the United States Court against the State for $66,580.

Thus it will be seen that the State of Indiana, by act of the Legislature, paid in good faith all the money derived from the sale of these lands to a university of learning, and that in addition they paid to Vincennes University the amount of the judgment aforesaid, which was, as shown by the act of the Legislature, and by the receipts, to have been, and was understood to have been, a full settlement of all claims against the State.

From this transaction it would appear that there remains no claim in equity or in law against the State of Indiana by reason of the sale of the aforesaid 16,845.95 acres. If there remains a claim against the State of Indiana it must be for the 1,584.75 acres, as set out in the report from the Auditor of State, the value of which the commissioner placed at from 25 to 50 cents per acre. I have been unable to find what became of that land, for what it was sold, or what disposition was made of the money. For this 1,584.75 acres it would seem that the university has a claim, and how far the $15,000 voted by the General Assembly four years ago goes toward settling that claim, or whether it oversettles the claim, is a matter I do not know. Four years ago, when this money was appropriated, it was expressly stipulated in the appropriation that the payment of the $15,000 was to be a settlement in full of all claims against the State of Indiana growing out of the sale of the land belonging to the university, and the receipt so stipulated.

For the foregoing reasons, I can not approve this bill. I would recommend that this Legislature appoint a committee to inquire into what disposition was made of the aforesaid 1,584.75 acres of land, and report to the next General Assembly whether or not there is anything due Vincennes University by reason of the sale of these lands.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

PROCLAMATIONS.

SIXTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts in this State have transmitted to the Secretary of State their respective certificates stating when the laws of the State of Indiana, passed at the sixtieth regular session of the General Assembly, were received; and,

Whereas, by the aforesaid certificate it appears that the latest filing of such laws took place on the 14th day of April, at Nashville, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Brown County;

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of the State of Indiana, in accordance with the foregoing facts, and in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided, do hereby make proclamation announcing the above date, and time, to wit, the 14th day of April, 1897, as the date at which the latest filing of said laws took place with said several Clerks of said Circuit Courts and declaring all such laws published and circulated in the several counties of the State by proper authority to be now in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at the city of Indianapolis, this 14th day of April, 1897.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

Whereas, on the 8th day of May, 1897, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dearborn County, Indiana, the same being one of the counties composing the Fourth Congressional District, gave official information in writing to the Governor of the death of William S. Holman, a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for said district, and a resident of Dearborn County:

Now, therefore, know ye, that I, James A. Mount, Governor of the State of Indiana, in compliance with the provisions of sections 4731 and 4732 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Indiana, do hereby declare the existence of a vacancy in the office of Representative in Congress for the Fourth District aforesaid and issue this writ of election ordering a special election to be held on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1897, in the counties of Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Decatur, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, and Jefferson, respectively, the same constituting the Fourth Congressional District, for the election of a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy above described. The term of office of the person so elected is to be for the unexpired term for which William S. Holman was elected at the November election, 1896.

You are therefore hereby commanded to give at least fifteen days' notice, by publication and otherwise, following the provisions governing general elections. Such notice is to be addressed to the qualified electors of your county, stating the time and place where polls will be open for the election of a Representative in Congress, which said election shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the law regulating general elections, so far as applicable.

Of this writ you will deposit a certified copy with the Clerk of your county, and make due return of the original to this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at the city of Indian-

apolis, this 25th day of May, 1897, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven, the one hundred twenty-first year of independence of the United States of America, and of the State the eighty-first.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION, 1897.

In accordance with the sentiment of our people, and agreeable to a commendable custom, with a desire to encourage the manifestly increasing interest in the adornment of our homes, public grounds and highways by the cultivation of trees, vines and flowers, I hereby designate Friday, October 29, A. D. 1897, to be observed as Arbor Day in Indiana.

The rapidity with which our native forests are being destroyed should cause deep concern. Many of the nations of the old world have realized the disaster that has attended the destruction of timber, and by the passage of wise economic laws are now encouraging the planting of trees. Many of the States of this Union now recognize the necessity for planting trees, and the observance of Arbor Day is becoming general.

It is eminently wise and proper that a day be designated which the people of our commonwealth should be urged to observe by the planting of trees, vines and flowers. Homes should be made more attractive through the beauty of these natural adornments, to which is added the pleasure of refreshing shade. Fruit trees and vines should be cultivated both for their beauty and for their fruit. Towns and cities should lay the foundation for future beauty and attractiveness through the location of parks and the planting of trees, shrubs and vines. The children of the public schools, by appropriate exercises, should observe the day in thus beautifying school grounds. Many barren spots in the country

may be made attractive and made the basis of future profit by putting into effect practical examples of this honored custom.

Let us all appropriately observe this day, and I trust that the work of individuals may be supplemented by the efforts of societies, communities, and especially by the teachers and pupils of our schools.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, this twentieth day of July, A. D. 1897, of the independence of the United States the one hundred twenty-second, and of the State the eighty-second.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

APPEAL FOR THE MINERS.

To the People of Indiana:

After a thorough and painstaking examination of the condition of the Indiana coal miners and their families, it becomes apparent that they are sorely in need of prompt and liberal assistance. This conclusion is based on the report of the Hon. John B. Conner, of Indianapolis, and the Hon. Thomas J. Terhune, of Lebanon, special commissioners appointed to make a personal investigation. Their report has heretofore been given to the press, and needs no extended comment in this connection. Their critical observations and deliberate findings are set forth in the scrupulously conservative statement submitted, and the necessity for aid is so obvious that I feel it my duty as the chief executive of the State, to issue this earnest appeal for the co-operation of all thoughtful citizens in providing means for alleviating prevailing distress.

It is not pertinent at present to enter into argument to account for the existing conditions. The mere fact that they exist is sufficient. The situation confronting us is one that strongly appeals to human sympathy and invites the most generous considera-

tion. Thus far, the striking miners of Indiana have borne themselves with such high regard for the property and moral rights of all concerned as to command the respect of every class of citizens. They have manifested a spirit of lawful obedience, and I urgently appeal for prompt and sufficient public assistance, to the end that pressing necessities may be relieved and in order that the unfortunate miners and their dependent families may have renewed and practical assurance that neither the public nor the State is ungrateful.

The miners are discontented with the conditions to which they are subjected, but they continue to manifest a commendable spirit of patience, and are animated by a patriotic purpose to preserve the peace—thus adding honor to their citizenship and appealing all the more strongly to the helping hands of those who can afford to give. Money, provisions or clothing will be equally acceptable, and I earnestly hope that every community in Indiana will promptly respond to this appeal by instituting organized efforts for providing relief to distressed fellow-beings.

It should constantly be borne in mind that the prevailing destitution and wants in the coal districts is a condition for which the miners are by no means wholly responsible. There is ample testimony of the most trustworthy character, made on the authority of operators themselves, that these employes are so poorly paid, the direct result of unwise competition among producers, that the compensation is barely sufficient under the most favorable circumstances, to provide sustenance.

Whilst mothers and children are enduring almost unspeakable hardships in consequence of being bereft of the actual necessaries of life, a generous people should not long withhold their practical offerings of sympathy and charity. May the Christ-like spirit of philanthropy fill the hearts of all our citizens, and cause them to realize the truth of the divine injunction that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

I therefore call upon the people of our great State to render to these unfortunate miners and their ill-fated families all the assistance possible. I sincerely trust that all the cities and counties in Indiana will at once adopt means for making contributions, all of which will be received by the central organization at Indianapolis, and be thence distributed in an orderly and methodical manner to

those who are found worthy and deserving, in accordance with arrangements yet to be determined in detail.

Done at the executive office at the Capitol at Indianapolis, this 26th day of July, 1897.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

(Seal.)

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1897.

The past year has been signally crowned with loving kindness and tender mercies. Abundant crops and improved prices reward the husbandman. Labor now finds remunerative employment. The fires are burning brightly in the furnaces of industry. The wheels of commerce are in ceaseless motion. Returning confidence and business improvement are everywhere manifest. The rattle of reapers, heard in fertile fields, has been echoed by the whir of wheels in busy factories, this emphasizing the important lesson of mutual dependence and strengthening the bonds of good will and concord. A philanthropic spirit abides with our people. The cause of education, which is the anchor of safety to a government of the people, is continually being elevated to a higher standard of excellence. Health prevails, smiling plenty abounds, and hope animates our citizens. The spirit of charity inspires the hearts of our people to greater zeal in their efforts to mitigate suffering, relieve distress, prevent crime, reform the fallen, provide homes for the homeless— in short, to lift up humanity, to make life happier, homes brighter and the world better.

For all these temporal mercies, and for the Christ-like spirit that inspires to deeds of love, we should render a tribute of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the manifold blessings. That we may appropriately acknowledge our gratitude to Him who has so abundantly blessed us—

I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Thursday, November twenty-fifth, 1897, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed in the homes and in places of public worship by such services as will fittingly express the debt of gratitude we owe to the Author of all our mercies.

On this day of public rejoicing, let us by deeds of love make glad the hearts and homes of the needy, for "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed this fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1897.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Indiana:

Whereas, in the progress of events, war has been inaugurated between the government of the United States and the government of Spain; and,

Whereas, the President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, has issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, of which number four regiments, approximating 1,000 men each, and two batteries, have been apportioned to the State of Indiana.

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of the State of Indiana, acting on the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby call for the enlistment and mustering into the United States service of the number of men above stated who are qualified for military duty.

In conformity with this call the Indiana National Guard is hereby directed and commanded to report without delay to Brigadier-General McKee at the Fair Grounds of the State Board of Agriculture, near Indianapolis, a designated camp, where they will be mobilized and mustered into the service of the United States government, in accordance with the provisions of the proclamation issued by the President.

All vacancies that exist or may occur in regiments, companies or batteries will be immediately filled by the acceptance of volun-

teers to the limit of the State's quota, as designated by the authorities of the Federal government.

Inasmuch as the number of men who are at this time tendering their services is far in excess of requirements, I deem it timely to announce in this connection that there will be no compulsion upon any member of the Indiana National Guard to enter the Federal service, except upon his own free will and accord. Any member of the National Guard whose business affairs would be jeopardized or whose domestic relations would subject his family to inconvenience and hardship, will be permitted to stand aside honorably and without prejudice.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, the eighty-second year of the State, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION.

The appropriate ceremony of decorating the graves of our fallen heroes, inaugurated by the Grand Army of the Republic, and which has been so faithfully observed, is a fitting and loving tribute to the sacred memory of our patriotic dead.

This Decoration Day comes to us freighted with new significance and importance. While we are strewing flowers upon the graves that have grown green with the lapse of years, we are making new graves. The living soldier and the dead comrade are brought nearer each to the other. To-day our brave volunteers are drilling for the fight. On to-morrow perchance many may lie lifeless in the cause to which they have dedicated the full measure of their devotion. Let us, then, in memory of the dead and in

honor to the living, make this occasion one that shall serve to teach lessons of patriotism.

Therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do recommend to the people of this State that Monday, the 30th day of May, be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the silent heroes of the Republic, and in honor of the living comrades, especially invoking the God of Battles to preserve, protect and give victory to our volunteers in arms on land and sea.

In ancient Sparta, on great state occasions, the veteran soldiers led the march, carrying trophies of victory, with these words upon their banners: "We have been brave." Following came the younger men, beating on their shields and carrying the motto: "We are brave." Behind these came the boys, bearing a banner on which was inscribed these words: "We will be brave." Patriotic scenes like these served to inspire the three hundred Spartan heroes who, under Leonidas, successfully defended Thermopylae. And so it is now. The custom of keeping green the graves of our soldiers who sacrificed their lives in defense of the flag is well calculated to inspire the rising generation with the true spirit of patriotism and increase their devotion to the flag and to our institutions. The monuments erected to the memory of our heroic dead, the decorating ceremonies in honor of American valor, have doubtless much to do with the inspiration that made Dewey's fleet immortal in the glorious victory it accomplished in Manila harbor.

Let this day be one devoted to sacred memories. Let it be consecrated to patriotism, and not to pleasure and amusement, to the end that the people may not be regarded as unmindful of their obligations, and that the Republic may not be considered ungrateful.

Done at the Capitol, at the city of Indianapolis, this 26th day of May, 1898.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY PROCLAMATION, 1898.

In compliance with a custom that has become well established, and in conformity to an increasing demand for the beautifying of public grounds and the adornment of our homes through the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, I hereby designate Friday, October 28, 1898, to be observed as Arbor and Bird Day in Indiana.

Each succeeding year sounds a note of warning against the reckless destruction of our forests and offers an eloquent appeal for the intelligent planting and care of trees, shrubs and vines. Many localities in our State, once made attractive by native trees and cooling shade, are now stripped of their beauty and are left barren, unprofitable and unsightly waste places.

The city without parks, the home without inviting shade and blooming plants is destitute of its otherwise most attractive environments.

Now that there is a pressing demand for the introduction of nature study in our common school curriculum, it is earnestly desired that teachers and custodians of school grounds should take new interest in the observance of Arbor and Bird Day and seek to better the surroundings by setting out such trees and plants as will in time furnish both grateful shade and pleasing floral beauty.

I deem it opportune, in this connection, to say a word in behalf of the protection of our birds, which in the past have been as wantonly destroyed as their primitive abodes. I would, therefore, enjoin upon the teachers in our public schools the importance of a proper observance of this day, looking to the beautifying of school grounds, and also giving prominence to such exercises as will emphasize the value and importance of protecting our native birds.

Done at the Capitol in the city of Indianapolis, this 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; the eighty-second year of the State of Indiana, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

LAFAYETTE PROCLAMATION.

A commendable and highly patriotic movement has been inaugurated, having for its purpose the erection of a monument to the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette, whose remains are interred in a practically unmarked grave in the cemetery of Petit Picpus, in the capital of the Republic of France.

The participation of General Lafayette in the sublimely historic struggle for American independence is one of the most memorable instances of self-sacrifice in the annals of the nations of the world, and it is peculiarly fitting that the beneficiaries in the results he assisted in securing should manifest their appreciation by heartily co-operating in the efforts that are being put forth to do honor to the memory of an unselfish patriot who was the compatriot of Washington and who stood manfully side by side with the Father of our Country.

The proposition to erect a monument over the grave of Lafayette, as a tribute of this great nation, has been sanctioned by Congress and cordially endorsed by the President of the United States. It is the hope and expectation of the promoters of this laudable enterprise that this memorial will be unveiled during the great exposition to be held in Paris in 1900, and, in order that it may fully represent the sentiment of the people of the United States, it is proposed that the funds for that purpose be raised by popular subscription.

As an object lesson in history and patriotism, I deem it proper to invite the school children of Indiana to make donations to this praiseworthy enterprise, and, in furtherance of that plan of action, I hereby designate Hon. D. M. Geeting, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to assume charge of the details for securing contributions for the worthy purpose herein designated. It has therefore been decided that Wednesday, October 19, 1898, be recognized as a day for receiving such contributions from students in the various colleges, universities and schools of Indiana, the same to be reported to the State Superintendent in accordance with such plans as he may deem most efficient.

The enterprise deserves the sympathy and patriotic support of all citizens, and I earnestly appeal to the citizens of Indiana for their hearty co-operation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of Indiana to be affixed at the Capitol in Indianapolis, this twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1898.

In obedience to a custom transmitted by our fathers, and with a keen sense of our gratitude to Almighty God for His abundant mercies, the people of Indiana, with thankful hearts, should observe the approaching Thanksgiving Day, which has been set apart by proclamation of the President of the United States.

God has graciously crowned the year with His loving kindness and tender mercies. He has rewarded the toil of the husbandman with abundant harvests. Evidences of divine favor are everywhere manifest, not only in nature's smiling plenty, but also in immunity from disease and pestilence. Indiana rejoices in a year of exceptional progress. Labor has been furnished with compensative employment. The public carriers are freighted with the traffic of commerce. The flame of the furnace, the smoke from the chimneys, the music of spindles, the hum of wheels, the stroke of the hammer, all denote that prosperity prevails among the people.

Impelled by humanity's cause, inspired by liberty's call, our nation has engaged in foreign war, through which God has led us to signal triumph with comparatively insignificant loss to our forces. The valor of our armies on land and sea; the wise planning and swift execution in the conduct of hostilities, have exalted the nation before the world; broadened our power and widened our influence among the ruling countries of the earth. The bonds of union between the North and South have been made stronger, for their united battalions have carried the flag of the Union to vic-

tory over the enemy to progress and the foe to liberty, causing the downtrodden and the oppressed to hope that their day of redemption is at hand.

For all the blessings that our Heavenly Father has vouchsafed to us, let thankfulness fill our hearts. Let us, therefore, "enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise."

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Thursday, November twentv-fourth, 1898, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the manifest tokens of His love and favor. On this day let the people rejoice in the light of divine beneficence and show forth the Christlike spirit in efforts to relieve distress and make glad the homes of the needy of our land.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed, this second day of November, A. D. 1898.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

SIXTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts in this State have transmitted to the Secretary of State their respective certificates stating when the laws of the State of Indiana, passed at the Sixty-first regular session of the General Assembly, were received; and,

Whereas, by the aforesaid certificates it appears the latest filing of such laws took place on the 27th day of April, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Clerk of Morgan County;

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of the State of Indiana, in accordance with the foregoing facts, and in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and the requirements of the

statute in such cases made and provided, do hereby make proclamation announcing the above date and time, to wit:

The twenty-seventh day of April, 1899, as the date at which the latest filing of said laws took place with said several Clerks of said Circuit Courts, and declaring all such laws published and circulated in the several counties of the State by proper authority, to be now in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed, at Indianapolis, this 28th day of April, 1899.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

SECOND CALL FOR TROOPS.

On June 18 the following official communication, by telegraph, was received from the Secretary of War:

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1898.

Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Under the President's second call, May 25, 1898, after filling to the maximum the organizations already in the United States service from your State, you are required to furnish two new separate companies of infantry, organized as indicated below, and in addition one new regiment of infantry, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant (extra lieutenant), one quartermaster, one surgeon, two assistant surgeons (first lieutenants), one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, three hospital stewards, twelve companies; all companies to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner, eighty-four privates maximum, seventy-four privates minimum.

The mustering officer, First Lieutenant J. C. Waterman, ordered from Mount Vernon, Iowa, has been directed to confer with your representative concerning details affecting comfort, shelter, subsistence of organizations and the order in which they should be mobilized for muster.

To save expense, and for other reasons that will occur to you, it is suggested that preliminary physical examinations be made of men before

they are taken from their homes. Blanks mailed to Adjutant-General of State.

You are requested to constitute a board of three reputable physicians for the purpose only of examining the regimental medical officers nominated by you, these physicians to receive ten dollars per day and traveling expenses to place of meeting of the board and return. The regimental medical officers will then be mustered into the United States service to assist the mustering officer with physical examinations of men. The recruitment for the old companies will be conducted by the officers now in the field and under orders from this office.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

On June 24, by direction of the War Department and under the President's second call for volunteers (issued May 25, 1898), to provide for Indiana's quota under said call, the following companies were ordered to report at Camp Mount:

Jeffersonville,	Hammond,	Lawrenceburg,
Columbus,	Monticello,	New Castle,
Richmond,	Mount Vernon,	Rushville,
Shelbyville,	Madison,	Michigan City.

In addition to the above twelve companies, comprising the 161st Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Jacob Porter and John J. Buckner, of Indianapolis, were commissioned as Captains to raise two independent colored companies in accordance with the allotment made by the War Department, to wit: One regiment of white volunteers and two companies of colored volunteers.

Barton F. Dickson was commissioned as Captain by the President to organize a company of engineers, which was designated as Company D, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, and was mustered into service by Captain T. M. Rockefeller and ordered to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Captain Charles T. MacIntire was commissioned as Captain to organize a company for the signal service, which was designated as the Fourteenth United States Volunteer Signal Corps. They were mustered into the United States service and ordered to Washington, D. C.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago July 3, followed by the surrender of all the Spanish troops in and about Santiago, and the occupation of Porto Rico, virtually ended the war, and on July 26 Spain made overtures of peace to the United States government.

PROCLAMATION CONCERNING THE AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Whereas, the State Board of School Commissioners met on the 16th day of November, 1898, and instructed the President of the Board to advertise for bids to furnish the State, for the term of five years, arithmetics, geographies, copy books, and ordered revison of Indiana Educational Series of Readers; and,

Whereas, advertisements were begun January 1, 1899, the State Board of School Commissioners met on the 9th day of March, 1899, and in the presence of the bidders, opened, examined and approved the bonds of the bidders; then opened the bids and appointed the 13th day of April, 1899, as the time for awarding said contracts; and,

Whereas, the Board of School Commissioners met on the day appointed and did, at that time, adopt as text-books for the ensuing five years the Cook-Cropsey Series of Arithmetics, published by Silver, Burdett & Co., Frye's Introductory and Advanced Geography, published by Ginn & Co., and the New Era Copy Books, published by Eaton & Co., and the Indiana Educational Series of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers, published by the Indiana School Book Company; and,

Whereas, a committee was chosen, consisting of the President of the Board, Frank L. Jones, and David K. Goss, who, with the advice of the Attorney-General of the State, were, in behalf of the State, authorized to make contracts with the publishers of the books adopted as aforesaid.

This committee did, on the 27th day of April, 1899, enter into contract with Ginn & Co., to supply text-books for the pupils of the common schools of Indiana, for the period of five years from the date of contract, as follows:

Frye's Introductory Geography, sale price 30 cents; exchange price 23 cents; Frye's Advanced Geography, sale price 75 cents; exchange price 55 cents.

On the same date, April 27, 1899, a contract was made with Silver, Burdett & Co., for the furnishing of the following books at the price stated: Cook-Cropsey Elementary Arithmetic, sale price 35 cents, exchange price 25 cents; Cook-Cropsey New Advanced Arithmetic, sale price 45 cents, exchange price 35 cents.

On May 8, 1899, a contract was made with Eaton & Co., for the furnishing of writing books as follows: The New Era Slant System of Writing Books, numbers 1 to 6, inclusive, sale price 5 cents each. the New Era Vertical System of Writing Books, numbers 1 to 6, inclusive, sale price 5 cents each.

On June 19, 1899, a contract was entered into with the Indiana School-Book Company for the furnishing of readers at prices as follows: Indiana Educational Series, First Reader, 10 cents; no exchange; Second Reader, 15 cents; no exchange; Revised Third Reader, 25 cents; no exchange; Revised Fourth Reader, 30 cents; no exchange; Revised Fifth Reader, 40 cents; no exchange.

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of the State of Indiana, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5858, R. S. 1894, do publish and proclaim the adoption by the State Board of School Commissioners, in pursuance to the law, of the text-books hereinabove enumerated, to be used by the public schools of Indiana during the ensuing five years, all companies now holding contracts having filed their consent for the sale of said books to dealers.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the eighty-third year of the State and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

PORTO RICAN RELIEF PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Indiana:

Whereas, I have this day received an official communication from the Honorable Secretary of War at Washington, accompanied by telegraphic dispatches from the Governor-General of Porto Rico, giving particulars of the widespread devastation on the island wrought by the recent hurricane; and,

Whereas, it is officially stated that, in addition to the thousands of persons who lost their lives in the storm, the calamity has imposed unspeakable hardship on multitudes of people whose property has been destroyed and who are famishing for the actual necessities of life;

Therefore, in the name of humanity, and in behalf of the destitute Porto Ricans, I earnestly appeal to the liberality of citizens of Indiana to do their full share towards alleviating the pressing needs of their sorely stricken brethren beyond the sea.

The Secretary of War vouches for the statement that the devastation of the island is even greater than was at first supposed, and that the sufferings of the homeless survivors of the awful disaster is so poignant as to appeal for prompt response from every quarter.

Rapid steam vessels have been provided by the government to carry provisions and supplies direct from New York to Porto Rico as soon as they can be collected, and it is to be hoped that the rail transportation companies will heartily co-operate with generous citizens in the forwarding of supplies with the least possible delay.

The instructions issued by the Secretary of War state that contributions especially desired include non-perishable provisions, such as corn, wheat, beans, etc., and clothing of every description. Cheap cotton clothing is needed for the thousands who were compelled to rush naked from their dwellings when the gale broke. In short, anything and everything that can be transported to feed and clothe the unfortunate will be acceptable as a godsend.

Contributions should be either in supplies of the character above mentioned, or in money, in order that the supplies can be purchased.

The Secretary of War directs that supplies be sent to Colonel F. B. Jones, Army Building, New York City, in packages plainly marked, "Porto Rican Relief." Donations of money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York City, which has been officially designated as a depository for the relief funds. Local committees may make such arrangements for the concentration and forwarding of money and supplies as may be deemed most expedient.

It is to be hoped that every city, town and community throughout Indiana will take prompt action along the lines herein indicated. At least one hundred thousand Porto Ricans are homeless,

practically naked and starving. Their wants are urgent, their condition is inexpressibly pathetic, and they must, for the present at least, depend upon charity, else they perish.

"He giveth twice who giveth quickly."

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION, 1899.

Labor is the creative power of wealth. It is the preservative principle of governments. Without it there can be no growth or development. It must produce from the soil that upon which mankind subsists. It must bring forth from the mine, the quarry, the forest, the flocks, and fashion for use all things needful for human comfort. There can be no trade, no commerce, no prosperity—in short, human existence is impossible without labor. "In the sweat of his face shall man eat bread," is the divine fiat which can not be anulled. The nation that honors labor and best remunerates and stimulates toil is the government most beloved by its subjects and will be most enduring and prosperous.

Labor Day, by statutory enactment, has been set apart in honor of those who create the country's wealth. It is wise to extol labor and stimulate its productive capacity. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the day will be fittingly observed by all our people. Especially is it needful that the public addresses on this day be of such character as to promote its best interests and give to the people a better appreciation of this dominant factor in our national greatness. The labor question is of vital moment. Organization has become a necessity. The character of the organization must, in large degree, determine the measure of its usefulness. Wise, conservative leadership is imperative. Labor's grievances should be adjusted in a court of reason. Such a wise course of procedure

would gain the approval and secure to workingmen public sympathy and wise legislation. Organization controlled by indiscreet leadership, which counsels extreme measures, instead of moderation and concilation, which appeals to the passions and prejudices instead of calm judgment and sense of justice, thus disturbing the peace and quiet and endangering life and property, will prove a menace to labor's best interest and create in the public mind prejudice against organized labor, whose sympathy and support should be found. It is to be sincerely hoped that the day will be so observed as to exalt labor's cause and secure to working people an influence which shall be far-reaching and prove a blessing to those who toil, which will, in turn, confer a benefaction upon all the people.

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Monday, September 4, 1899, as Labor Day, to be observed by appropriate ceremonies and by the closing of all places where labor finds employment. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed this 14th day of August, A. D. 1899.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY PROCLAMATION, 1899.

To the sturdy pioneers of Indiana, especially, the rapid disappearance of our native forests is painfully apparent; indeed, there now remains but an infinitesimal fraction of the vast expanse of thickly wooded hills, valleys and plateaus—God's first temples—that originally adorned this favored land of ours. The majestic oak, the stately walnut, the richly crowned elm and other varieties of native trees have succumbed to the woodman's ax, and with them has gone the embracing vine that added so much to the picturesque beauty of the primitive forests. Much of this destruc-

tion was necessary to the accomplishment of an ideal civilization; much of it was wanton. While lamenting these conditions, our people should not hesitate or delay in supplying a remedy—a substitute—to whatever extent that is practicable and possible. This may be accomplished, in some measure, by the general observance of at least one day of each year set apart for the planting of trees, shrubs and vines.

It is meet and proper that the initiative should be taken by the pupils in our universities, colleges and common schools. It will constitute an important step in good citizenship—an object lesson in the responsibilities that must come with maturer life. No monument is more imposing than a stately tree, and he who plants it may watch its development as a thing of life with which is associated a volume of precious memories.

Therefore, conformably with a praiseworthy custom, I hereby designate Friday, October 27, 1899, as Arbor and Bird Day, and hereby invoke the earnest co-operation of all citizens, especially those who are identified with the educational institutions of the State, for the dedication of the day aforesaid to the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, and for taking such action as may be deemed most practicable for the protection and fostering of our native birds.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, this twentieth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; of the independence of the United States the 123d, and of the State, the 83d.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1899.

In conformity with the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, setting apart a day of National Thanksgiving; and in obedience to a custom honored by time and hallowed by precious memories, this day should be appropriately observed. It is eminently fitting that the recipients of God's bounties should acknowledge with thankful hearts His loving kindness and tender mercies. He has crowned the year with abundant harvests. Smiling plenty cheers our hearts and blesses our homes. Remunerative wages stimulate labor and augment production. The output from the farm, factory, shop, mill and mine, exceeds that of any former year; and the volume of trade is without a parallel. The fires of industry are burning brightly. The ceaseless whir of wheels makes music for the march of prosperity. Health and happiness, food and raiment, gladden our hearts and call from our lips thanksgiving and praise. The cause of education has moved steadily onward. Christian effort to uplift the world and make mankind better has not been abated. A broader beneficence is found in all reformatory and charitable work. The spirit of love in this nation has been made manifest through philanthropic and patriotic deeds. Prompted by human sympathy, our flag, with all its attendant blessings of civil and religious liberty, has been carried to victory in behalf of the oppressed. The Supreme Ruler has rewarded this patriotic impulse by the elimination of past differences through the unifying of the North and South. Our united nation now faces the future, radiant with hope and resplendent with opportunities, and moves onward in the great mission divinely ordained. For all the mercies and benefits which our Heavenly Father has vouchsafed to us, we should be truly grateful. Let us in the spirit of the Master realize that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," remember any who are in need, the sick and the distressed, and by deeds of kindness brighten their homes and lighten the burdens of their hearts, thus making the day truly one of thanksgiving and praise, in which all our people can heartily join.

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Thursday, November thirtieth, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His merciful loving kindness to us as a people. Let the day be appropriately observed

in all our homes and places of public worship, thus attesting our gratitude to the Father of all our mercies, through thanksgiving and praise, and by deeds of love to our fellow beings.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed, this second day of November, A. D. 1899.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

FOURTH OF JULY PROCLAMATION, 1900.

At a meeting of representative citizens of Indiana, held in the Governor's office on the 26th day of March, 1900, it was decided to call the attention and enlist the interest of the people of the State to the pressing need for the collection and preservation of early historic incidents connected therewith. This important work has already been too long delayed. Many of our pioneers who had witnessed events and were participants in scenes of thrilling moment have passed away with their valuable experiences unpreserved. It was the consensus of opinion and expression at the meeting aforesaid that it would be wise for the chief executive of the State to formally invite the co-operation of all citizens of Indiana in putting into effect the purposes herein outlined, the appropriateness of the occasion being emphasized by the fact that this is the centennial year of our territorial organization, and, therefore, an opportune time for the taking up of the long neglected work of systematically collecting historical data. It was further agreed that our national holiday could be observed in no more appropriate way than in reviving and gathering facts appertaining to the early growth of our State and its subsequent progress in splendid achievements.

Therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, in compliance with the foregoing expressed sense of said meeting, do hereby

designate the Fourth Day of July, 1900, to be devoted, so far as practicable, to the promotion of this work. It is recommended that the public addresses in the various counties of the State be given to the discussion of early incidents connected with each county; that these addresses be printed and finally aggregated and bound for preservation by the State. It is further recommended that meetings be called and that some competent person be designated to collect from the recollections of old inhabitants and from such records as may be accessible, the most important events in the early history of such county. There are many local histories extant, from which much valuable information can be obtained. The lives of our pioneers which were marked by so many striking characteristics of heroic daring, of patient endeavor, of deprivation, of sacrifice, of danger, coupled with the burdens of increasing toil, must, to future generations, be a theme of manifold importance. The little log cabin in the wilderness, the log schoolhouse and the log church formed the foundation of Indiana's greatness. Primitive agriculture, the crude implements, the old-time corn huskings, quiltings, wool pickings, etc., are things of the past. The loom and the wheel, the home-made wares and fabrics are no more. Much regret exists that the crude implements of agriculture, the wheels and the looms of the cabin homes have not been preserved. Greater regret will be felt if we fail to preserve the history of those times, which should include also all available records of courts, schools, printing press, churches, roads, mills, mines, flat and steamboating, canals, the early railroads, the Indian tribes, their removal, the conflicts with Indians, early hunting and fishing, our great forests, sawmills—in short, everything connected with the pioneer associations of our great commonwealth.

We owe to future generations a comprehensive history of the heroic struggle and the conditions and environments which formed the foundation of our present greatness.

Cognizant of the fact that the public press molds sentiment and moves the people in public enterprise, I earnestly solicit the cooperation of the newspapers in the forwarding of this important work. The active aid of County Commissioners and other local officials is invoked to the end that the purposes herein contemplated may be consummated.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth, and of the State the eighty-fourth.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION, 1900.

Each recurring thirtieth day of May appeals to the patriotism of the American people. It recalls the scenes of war, with all the terrible sacrifice and suffering incident thereto. It is a day to be devoted to the memory of our silent brave. By established custom, by statutory law, and by orders of the commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, this day has become sacred to the memory of our patriot dead.

Therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do proclaim Wednesday, May 30, 1900, Memorial Day, and urgently request all of the people of the State to appropriately observe the occasion. It is earnestly requested that on this day, while memorial services are being held and the graves of dead comrades are being decorated, business be suspended and the time be not desecrated by frivolous amusement, but rather dedicatd to a sacred service. Let the choicest flowers be gathered and wreathed into garlands and strewn upon the graves of our honored dead, in token of loving remembrance of their heroic service. Plant the flag they defended on their graves. These tributes will not benefit our silent heroes, but they will teach lessons of patriotism to the living. The safety of the country for which our soldiers fought and for which they died is in the patriotism of the people. While we pay a tribute of devotion to the dead, let us honor the living comrades as well. In memory of those who fought and those who

fell, those who gave much and those who gave all, let the day be observed.

"While fragrant fingered, flowery May
Extends her hand to welcome June,
We come with mournful tread to-day
To claim the ever precious boon
Of offering on each hallowed grave
Our love in tribute to the brave."

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth, and of the State the eighty-fourth.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION, 1900.

The Congress of the United States and the General Assembly of Indiana having designated the first Monday of September, of each year, as Labor Day, I deem it expedient to officially call public attention to the importance of a proper observance of the occasion.

This provision of law is to be highly commended. Its purposes are both just and wise. The toiling people represent the nation's bulwark, and should be given their just meed of praise. Labor feeds and clothes the world. The products of industry, alone, can make us mighty in peace and potent in war, for they create the nation's commerce and supply the munitions of battle. We rejoice in the marvelous development of our country and the matchless increase of our material possessions. The census reports of 1860 placed the wealth of the United States at $16,000,000,000. Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician, estimates our wealth this year at $91,000,000,000. To the workingmen and women of America in great measure belongs the honor of this unparalleled growth. The

output of manufactured products of this country exceeds by $350,000,000 the combined output of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Spain, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. The food products of the United States exceed by 400,000 tons the combined product of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Denmark and Holland. In brief, from the farms, the factories, the shops, the mills, the forests and the mines, labor has brought forth and fashioned for the use of man that which has contributed not only to our happiness but has augmented in marvelous degree our nation's wealth. Is it not, therefore, opportune that the people should unite their efforts in making Labor Day a red letter day in honor of workingmen and women? Let us make the bronzed hand of toil an ensign of honor. Paul was not ashamed to hold up his needle-worn hands in the presence of the elders of Ephesus and exclaim, "These hands have ministered to my necessities and to them that were with me. I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak."

The purpose of this day is to encourage a higher appreciation of the honor that belongs to working people, and to stimulate wholesome industrial pursuits. It is to be deplored that the present trend is so largely away from "patient drudgery" and honest toil, and toward reckless speculation involving schemes whereby the unwary are deceived and crafty promoters are enabled by their wits to live in luxury. By far too many agents, at large salaries, and upon extravagant commissions, are at present supported by needful enterprises, causing extravagant rates and needless burdens of expense.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is the divine decree; but, by the persuasive power of the tongue, and not in the "sweat of the face," there seems a growing purpose to ignore the divine fiat.

"In all labor there is profit, while the talk of the lips tends only to penury," is as true in economic science to-day as when Solomon uttered the proverb.

It is earnestly recommended that the public addresses on Labor Day be of such a wise, conciliatory character that all our people shall look with greater favor upon working people and have a keener appreciation of that great factor, which contributes so much to the growth, progress and prosperity of our country.

Let the spirit of interdependence be exalted as the basic principle of a new economic law that shall become the governing rule of labor questions.

The workingman who seeks to advance his employer's interests is doubly promoting his own welfare. The employer who, at heart, seeks the welfare of his men adds security to his business and enlarges his enterprise. The workingman who puts heart and brain into his work will, himself, become an employer of men. The workingman is entitled to a just share of the wealth he creates. His wages should be sacred to his home and for the good and comfort of those he loves, and should never be diverted to the rum-seller's till or the gambler's coffers.

I rejoice that the good name of this State has not been marred by bitterness and rancor in the settlement of labor differences. The laboring men of Indiana have risen to a high plane of honor, and ask for a fair adjustment of all differences by a Board of Arbitration. Strikes, lockouts and boycotts are not arguments based on progressive reasoning. They should not be considered courts of first appeal, but only of last resort.

May the day be given to such recreation and devoted to such influences as shall tend to elevate the character and promote the best interests of labor, which, in turn, will prove a benefaction to the brotherhood of men of every calling and a blessing to our common country.

Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Monday, September 3, 1900, as Labor Day, to be observed by appropriate ceremonies and by the closing of all places where labor finds employment.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed at the Capitol, at Indianapolis, this 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1900.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF FOR GALVESTON SUFFERERS.

To the People of Indiana:

Official reports concerning the vast disaster wrought at Galveston, Texas, and other communities contiguous to the Gulf of Mexico, fully confirm earlier accounts of the calamity. The Mayor of Galveston estimates that five thousand lives were lost in the storm, and that the number of homeless and destitute people now in that city exceeds ten thousand. The condition of these unfortunates is extremely pitiable, and they deserve the generous consideration of their fellow countrymen throughout the entire nation. Knowing full well the humane and liberal impulses of citizens of Indiana under such circumstances, I now appeal to them to at once make organized effort for the collection of money, clothing and non-perishable food products to be forwarded as expeditiously as possible to Galveston, consigned to the Mayor of that city. It is recommended that municipal officials, boards of trade and commercial bodies throughout the State take the initiative in arranging for the collection and forwarding of contributions, and I trust there will be a prompt and generous response on the part of all our people. The needs of the living victims of the Texas disaster are urgent and strongly appeal to the sympathy and generosity of their more fortunate fellow citizens.

Done at the Capitol in Indianapolis, this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
Secretary of State.

(Seal.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY PROCLAMATION, 1900.

In accordance with a custom which represents elements practical as well as useful, I hereby designate and set apart Friday, October 26, 1900, Arbor and Bird Day.

It is earnestly recommended that the trustees of the various State institutions, faculties and students of colleges, superintendents and teachers of the public schools, as well as the people of the State generally take immediate action for the proper observance of the day by the planting of trees, shrubs and vines and the study of the best methods for the protection of birds. The planting of trees in public school grounds is especially recommended, and homes should receive the same consideration. The result will be to add to the beauty of surroundings and confer a blessing upon succeeding generations.

The protection of birds should likewise receive earnest consideration, and teachers are requested to impress upon pupils the importance of preserving our native songsters.

If these recommendations are generally carried out in the proper spirt, much will have been accomplished to the pleasure and profit of the people.

Done at Indianapolis this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1900.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
Secretary of State.

(Seal.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1900.

The closing year, with its abundant harvests, reminds us of the venerated custom transmitted by our fathers of giving thanks to "the Lord who hath daily loaded us with benefits," and to "praise the Lord according to all that He hath bestowed upon us."

We can not recount all the evidences of divine favor; they are more than can be numbered. Abounding plenty cheers the

homes and gladdens the hearts of our people. Employment invites to activity all who seek work. The rewards of industry make it possible for all to enjoy God's bounteous blessings. Inventive genius has added to the store of human comfort. Immunity from pestilence and disease, with freedom from discord and strife, are conditions calling for the expression of gratitude from our hearts. The spirit of conciliation and interdependence has led to laws for the adjustment of differences through peaceful arbitration, hence the peace and prosperity of our State has not been menaced by danger to life or property.

The Christ-like spirit inspires our citizens to acts of love and beneficence, resulting in activities to help the weak, redeem the erring, mitigate suffering and for the general uplifting and betterment of mankind.

In the use of the bounties God has given us, let us contribute to the poor and make the day set apart one of joy and gladness to them. From hearts overflowing with thankfulness, may a spirit of beneficence spring forth that shall realize the full fruition of the Master's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Let the day be appropriately observed in grateful acknowledgment to the Father of all our mercies for His loving kindness to us.

Therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Thursday, November 29, 1900, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be observed in our homes and places of public worship in such manner as will show forth the gratitude of our hearts to the bountiful giver of all good.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred, the eighty-fifth year of the State, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred twenty-fifth.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal.) Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCLAMATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 30, 1900.

To the People of Indiana:

It is hereby announced and proclaimed that at a general election held November 6, 1900, two proposed constitutional amendments, known as No. 1 and No. 2, were submitted for the ratification or rejection of the qualified electors of the State; and subsequently, to wit, on the 20th day of November, 1900, it was certified to me by the Secretary of State that the total vote on said amendments, as tabulated and counted for said amendments, was as follows:

The total vote for the first proposed amendment was 314,710; the total vote given against said proposed amendment was 178,960.

And that the total vote given for the second proposed amendment was 240,031; and against said second proposed amendment, 144,072.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Indiana, at the Capitol in Indianapolis, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1900.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:

UNION B. HUNT,
(Seal. Secretary of State.

BIENNIAL MESSAGE TO THE SIXTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have been chosen to the high and responsible duties of lawmakers for this commonwealth. It is within your power to do much to make or mar the good name of Indiana. Wise laws augment the prosperity of a State, while injudicious acts retard advancement and impair efficiency. Your duties are arduous, your responsibilities great. The time allotted for the multiplicity of duties before you is brief. It will therefore be needful that prompt attention from the beginning of the session be given to important measures that will be before you for your action. As a rule, the closing days of the Legislature are so crowded with work that careful consideration can not be given to pending bills.

It is made incumbent upon the executive under the Constitution to call the attention of the General Assembly to such questions as he may deem wise, and to lay before your honorable body the financial condition of the State, the wants and necessities of its various institutions.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

The condition of the public finances of the State of Indiana are certainly a matter of congratulation to every citizen of the Commonwealth. The debt paying policy has continued during the past two years until at the present time it can be safely predicted that all of the State's indebtedness that admits of payment will be paid within a time not exceeding four years should the specific appropriations of the coming Legislature not be abnormally large. The amount of the State debt January 10th of the present year was as follows:

3% refunding school fund bonds, series 1899.....	$2,930,000 00
3½% refunders, series 1895.....	585,000 00
3½% State House, series 1895.....	500,000 00
State stock certificates (interest stopped).....	5,615 12
5% bond, Purdue University.....	340,000 00
5% bond, Indiana University.....	144,000 00
	$4,504,615 12

Of the above amounts 3 per cent. refunding school fund bonds, series 1889, amounting to $2,930,000 have an optional clause, and can be paid from time to time as the State has the means. The 3½ per cent. refunding bonds included in the two series of 1895, amounting in the aggregate to $1,085,000, have no option clause and can not be paid until 1915, the maturity of these bonds. The State's stock certificates, amounting to $5,615.12, were issued for internal improvements, in connection with the building of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the probabilities are will never be presented for payment. During the two years past one certificate of this series, amounting to one thousand dollars, has been paid. Notice was issued by the State years ago of its desire to pay these certificates, announcing that the interest would be stopped from that date, and with the exception of the payment above named, none other of these obligations have been presented. The 5 per cent. bond due Purdue University, amounting to $340,000, will be due April 1 of the present year, and it was the desire of the State to pay the same. But an examination of the law under which Congress made the land grant from which the proceeds of this bond were had, shows that the State guaranteed the interest in perpetuity, and as recommended in another part of this message, the Legislature will be called upon to make some provision for the extension of that bond. The 5 per cent. bond of the Indiana University is not due for a number of years. So that it will be seen that of the public debt of the State less than $3,000,000 is available in the near future for cancellation. There has been paid on the public debt in the past two years $1,096,000. These payments have been made from the State debt sinking fund of three cents on each hundred dollars, and an addition of $109,000 from the general fund. The Legislature of 1899 made extraordinary specific appropriations consequent upon the necessities of the State institutions and the substantial improvement for the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville. These appropriations, amounting to nearly $1,000,000, were more than double that of any preceding Legislature for years past. Should the appropriations for the session of 1901 be of a normal amount the debt paying ability of the incoming administration will be substantially increased. It is my opinion that this policy of the State administration is the true one and the record that has been made by which so much of the principal has been paid and the

interest saved, is one that is and will continue to be of incalculable advantage to our Commonwealth in the direction of welcoming capital and manufacturing enterprises, as well as the added benefits of substantial emigration. A State practically out of debt, with its income exceeding its expenses, and with its public affairs managed upon the plane of strict business fidelity, has those substantial elements that can not fail to attach and attract a future full of hope and achievement.

The State debt sinking fund levy, three cents on the hundred dollars, now yields about four hundred thousand dollars per annum. In my judgment this should be continued, and taking that amount as the basis, the surplus from the general fund that will accrue, with the average of appropriations previous to the session of 1899, will extinguish the available portion of the debt within the next four years.

The tax duplicate of Indiana amounts to $1,335,746,698, which is the largest in the history of the State. It is a source of congratulation that the system of taxation in Indiana by which corporate and all other forms of property are assessed at their true cash value, is largely responsible for this very gratifying aggregate of taxables of the Commonwealth. What is known as the "seven hundred dollar mortgage deduction act," passed by the Legislature of 1899, has not had the effect heralded by many who were opposed to this measure. While the deductions for the year 1899 were in round numbers $27,500,000, there was to offset this, an increase of $23,909,806 in the assessment of the personal property of the State, and of $6,414,640 in the assessment of corporate property.

The total taxes for all purposes, State and county, accruing from the duplicate amounted to $21,659,795.81. Of this amount, however, all the expenses of the general fund of the State and the State debt sinking fund are met on a levy of seventeen cents on the hundred dollars, which is one of the very lowest levies of any of the States of the Union. Truly every citizen of Indiana can take pride in the admirable financial status of the State, contributory to the intelligent and just tax laws, and the faithfulness and fidelity in which the public business is being administered.

The estimate of receipts of taxes levied for the general fund, with the fees from State offices, together with the earnings of the

State institutions and other income earning sources, amount practically to $2,500,000 annually for the coming two years. The estimated disbursements amount to $2,069,010 for the fiscal year 1902 and $2,167,360 for the fiscal year 1903. I would recommend that the present levies of nine cents for the general fund and five cents for the benevolent institution fund should remain unchanged.

It is expected that the claim of the State against the general Government providing the funds for the equipment and enlisting of the soldiers of Indiana in the war for the Union, will have a substantial payment made before the adjournment of the present Congress. A bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House, which if enacted into law, will give to the State near half a million dollars, that has been due as a result of expenditures for interest and discounts on loans that were made and bonds that were carried in providing the ways and means incident to Indiana's quota of soldiers in the war for the Union, and for which the Treasury Department has steadily refused payment. The Indiana delegation in Congress has unanimously given its support to this bill which makes provision for the payment of these disbarred items, and it is not improbable that a large proportion of this just claim will after so many years be paid. I can not too strictly urge upon the Legislature a purpose on their part to be careful and economical in the matter of specific and general appropriations.

The citizens of this State desire the appropriation of every necessary dollar that will keep the public institutions and the public interests abreast with the marvelous material development of the State, and to that extent the Legislature should cheerfully respond, but if this Commonwealth is to preserve the fame it has achieved in its record for debt paying and finally be relieved of the burden of interest bearing bonds, it must be on such lines of legislation that will not extravagantly nor unnecessarily vote one dollar of appropriation that is not essential for a practical and deserved purpose.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

The primary convention is the basic foundation of good government. The men chosen at these conventions determine, in large measure, the character of the men who are to make and execute

the laws. In some of the large cities, the methods of conducting the primary conventions are anything but assuring. A law that would eliminate the evil now attending some of these conventions and guarantee a free and untrammeled expression from the voters, without cumbersome provisions and expensive paraphernalia, would meet with favor.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

The corruption of the ballot, through the purchase of votes, is a menace to free government. This dangerous evil is growing, and has already reached alarming conditions. Success in a campaign is becoming more and more contingent upon boodle instead of principle and merit. The number of men who put their votes on the market are increasing. What is the fruitage of this deplorable tendency? Men of wealth, instead of ability, have the preference. Syndicates, monopolies, trusts, corporations are solicited for large campaign contributions, thus placing the parties their debtor. Wealth has undue influence in molding laws. Hence the tendency of legislation is not so much in the interest of the man who holds the plow or wields the hammer, who works in the mine or factory, as in the interest of the men who furnished the "boodle" in the campaign. The present dangerous and disreputable methods must be stopped. Both the seller and the buyer of votes should be punished by disfranchisement, by fine and imprisonment.

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In view of the rapid advance of the State of Indiana to the front rank of States, and the fact that it has a record of which its citizens may well be proud, I deem it proper to call your attention to the necessity of taking some steps to collect and preserve the books, documents and papers, wherein the record of the progress of the State is contained.

Many of these have been already hopelessly lost in the last one hundred years. We should be derelict in our duty to posterity if we should make no effort now to collect and preserve such as are still attainable.

No complete printed set now exists of even our legislative journals. No complete copy can now be found in any State office of

the printed laws of the State and Territory of Indiana. But one orinigal printed volume is known to exist in the United States of the laws of the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory. The manuscript of the Executive Journal of the Indiana Territory lay unprinted in the office of the Secretary of State for over one hundred years, and has but recently been printed under the supervision of the Indiana Historical Society.

But besides records and documents of an official character, there are many others, such as journals, diaries, letters and other papers, essential to the preservation of an authentic history of the progress of the State, which are usually collected and published by State historical societies. To such societies nearly all our sister States have given liberal encouragement. The only appropriation ever made to the Indiana Historical Society was the one made by the last Legislature. The work done by the society speaks for itself, and I am sure that every member of the Legislature who has examined it will agree with me that the money appropriated was well invested.

THE INSANE.

A long step was taken by the last Legislature toward providing for the insane of the State. Still larger provisions must be made. It is the duty of the State to provide for its unfortunate wards. The speedy administration of treatment to those bereft of reason always increases the chances for recovery. Delay in such attention is attended with unfavorable results.

The aggregate number of inmates in the four insane hospitals is 3,502, divided as follows:

Central	1,639
Northern	691
Eastern	593
Southern	579

Both the condition and management of these institutions are to be commended. They are controlled by able and experienced superintendents.

NEED OF REVISING THE JUDICIARY OF THE STATE.

Two years ago I called the attention of the Legislature to this growing need. In the vetoing of court bills, I likewise emphasized this need. Demand for new court districts comes with each assembling of the lawmaking power. In some instances there is apparent need for relief to the crowded docket, but in many courts there is not business to occupy one-half of the time of an industrious court. The present method of relief intensifies this inequality. It often makes two courts where one could do the work, thus increasing expenses unnecessarily. If the present rule is followed and increasing demands granted, in the near future there will be a separate Circuit Court for each county, while the larger counties, with competing cities, will demand two courts of concurrent jurisdiction, as was done in the last session of the Legislature in thus creating two courts in the counties of Lake and Laporte, with all needed appliances, thus burdening the people unnecessarily with taxation.

Courts are multiplying more rapidly than litigation, and court expenses at a more rapid rate than courts. This increase of courts is attended with a growing evil. A leading lawyer of the bar in a county is chosen judge. He being interested as an attorney is disqualified from acting as judge in much of the litigation. Hence the need of special judge with additional expense to be paid by the State for performing the duties for which another judge is paid by fixed salary. With such unmethodical and unwise system, is it any wonder that the taxpayers realize that the levy increases more rapidly than the assessment list?

This growing expense can be obviated and existing inequalities removed through the reorganization of the State into court districts comprising several counties, equalizing as nearly as possible the work of the several districts and providing for the number of judges to correspond with the size of said districts. The judges thus chosen, and following in succession, would remove the need of special judges. Such a system would secure the best legal talent in the district, better maintain the dignity of the courts, and the methods of the best judge would be likely to become the rule in transacting business in the circuit. Under such a system fewer judges than we now have would transact business better, save the

expense of special judges (which amounted to over $30,000 in the past two years, an amount sufficient to pay the salary of twelve judges for one year), and in the aggregate save multiplied thousands of dollars of expense, while at the same time securing to the people what the Constitution contemplates, that "justice shall be administered freely and without purchase, complete and without denial, speedy and without delay."

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The last Legislature wisely enacted a law to regulate the importation of dependent children. An effort is being made to evade the provisions of this law by organizing within the State for the purpose of bringing children from without the State. Indiana should not be burdened with the care of orphan children brought here from the great cities surrounding our borders.

I recommend the amending of this law so as to further provide that no organization for child-saving shall be incorporated within the State, without the consent and approval of the Board of State Charities.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Indiana is justly proud of the splendid tribute paid to her soldiers and sailors in the monument erected to their memory. This silent monitor, voiceless, yet eloquent, tells of the suffering and the sacrifice in the Nation's defense. It belongs to the State. Its view should never be obstructed nor free approach trammeled.

I earnestly recommend the enactment of a law that will forbid its desecration, and a repetition of the scenes of last fall when it was surrounded by a wall of boards and by conditions neither conducive to patriotism or good morals. In short, it should under no circumstances be used for any other purpose than that for which it was originally designed. It is not a subject for sacrilege.

NONPARTISAN CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In the management of the State institutions the welfare of the inmates, the good name of the State, has been kept constanly in view. The maximum in efficiency with the minimum in cost have

been the objective points. The merit and not the spoils system now dominates. The per capita cost has been reduced. The Secretary of the State Board of Charities, when asked as to the difference in the cost of the present nonpartisan control as compared with partisan rule, reports a per capita saving amounting in the aggregate to over $340,000 annually, and the inmates receiving better care than ever before.

I recommend the enactment of a law placing the Indiana State Prison under nonpartisan management. This rule now obtains there, but not by direct process of law.

WOMAN'S PRISON.

The Indiana Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison should be separated, but retained under one management. That part of Section 19 of the law creating this institution should be repealed. It reads as follows, to wit:

"When such infant shall be committed by such judge, as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the Township Trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle or immoral life."

It is a shame that an infant should, for no other reason than *poverty*, be sent to an institution to which are committed the "immoral," the "vicious," the "incorrigible," the "depraved."

Those needing no reform should not be committed to an institution to which those needing reform are committed.

The name "Industrial School" does not remove the danger of the associations that belong to a reformatory.

Such infants who have committed no crime and are not incorrigible, should be placed in orphans' homes, or in the care of the State Agency of the Board of State Charities.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

With the pollution of the streams in our State through sewage of cities and towns and the waste of factories and packing establishments, we can not expect the best results in keeping the water-

ways stocked with good fish. That part of the fish law that permits seining should be promptly repealed and a strong provision enacted against this method of taking fish. Some of the surrounding States have game laws requiring of nonresidents a license to hunt within the State. I recommend that a law be enacted requiring a license before nonresidents can hunt in Indiana.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

I wish to call attention of the General Assembly to the efforts of the present management of the State Library to make more easily accessible by systematic arrangement, cataloguing, and indexing the contents of the library. There has just been completed a dictionary card catalogue of the United States Government publications deposited in this library, the subject part of which is now in print. This catalogue makes accessible at once all the important information contained in this vast storehouse, which has until now remained practically sealed and without value. There has also been issued an index to our own Documentary Journal, which sets forth all the reports of departments and institutions contained in that valuable collection. In addition to this the historical portions of the four leading newspapers of the capital are also being indexed.

I should like also to commend the request of the State Librarian for larger appropriations for the collection and preservation of materials relating to the early history of the State. These materials are being destroyed by persons who do not appreciate them, and by others they are being sold to persons and societies outside of our own State and thereby are placed beyond our reach. It is certainly one of the duties of the State Library to collect and preserve such material, but it is quite impossible to carry on this without liberal funds. A few hundred dollars well spent now will become of inestimable value in a few years. There has been such an awakening among the most intelligent citizens of our State within the last two years that the General Assembly will be strongly supported in any appropriation for this purpose.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

I desire to commend the splendid management of this school. The degenerate and imbecile class should not be turned loose upon society when they have passed the age limit now provided by law. Good judgment and sound economic sense would approve of enlarging the facilities for caring for feeble-minded or imbecile women of child-bearing age. At present many of these women are in county infirmaries or living where they are exposed to the passion of depraved men, and are multiplying a race of dependents to be a further burden to the State. These women are a menace to good morals, and are multiplying a race of dependents, thus laying the foundation for growing evil and enlarged public charge. Additional land should be purchased and this institution enlarged. This would give increased opportunity for Superintendent Johnson to exercise his splendid executive ability. The brickyard and the farm have demonstrated this ability. Mr. Johnson is not paid a salary commensurate with his service, or in keeping with the salaries paid to other State officers.

THE OLIVER P. MORTON STATUE.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1897, the Governor was authorized to appoint a committee to procure a statue of Oliver P. Morton, late Governor of the State of Indiana, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C. The following communication reveals the performance of this work:

[Proceedings in the Senate, April 14, 1900.]

"Mr. Fairbanks: Mr. President, I ask that the communication from the Governor of Indiana may be laid before the Senate.

"The Presiding Officer (Mr. Pettus in the chair): If there is no objection, the communication will be read.

"The Secretary read as follows:

"Executive Department, State of Indiana,
"Indianapolis, Ind., September 14, 1899.

"To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"Gentlemen—In pursuance of a provision of the Federal statutes, Section 1814, Revised Statutes of the United States, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana enacted a law which was approved on the 27th of February, 1897, authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint a commission to procure a statue of Oliver P. Morton, late Governor of Indiana, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.

"In obedience to this statute the Governor appointed Hon. Charles E. Shiveley, Hon. Oliver T. Morton, and Hon. Addison C. Harris to constitute such commission.

"Upon the death of Hon. Oliver T. Morton and the appointment of Hon. Addison C. Harris as minister to Austria-Hungary, Judge Elijah B. Martindale and Hon. Henry C. Pettit were appointed to succeed them on said commission.

"This commission having filed in my office its report showing that the members thereof have discharged their duties, I therefore, in behalf of the State of Indiana, and through the delegation in the National Congress from this State, convey to the care and custody of the United States Government this modest tribute of the everlasting esteem of this great State for the inestimable services rendered not only to the State but to the National Government as well, by Indiana's great War Governor, peerless statesman, and matchless Senator.

"Respectfully,

"JAMES A. MOUNT,
"Governor of Indiana.

"Mr. Fairbanks: Mr. President, I offer the concurrent resolutions which I send to the desk.

"The Presiding Officer: The concurrent resolutions will be read.

"The concurrent resolutions were read by the Secretary, as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Oliver P. Morton, presented by the State of Indiana, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of the most eminent citizens and illustrious statesmen of the Republic.

"Second, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Indiana."

The two Senators and several of the Congressmen from Indiana paid glowing tributes to the memory of Governor Morton.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The energy and ability displayed by this Board in securing the finest exhibit, last fall, ever shown in the State, is worthy of commendation. The unfavorable weather was discouraging and prevented the State Fair from being a great success financially. The State is making commendable advancement in the improvement of live stock of all kinds. In horticulture, in growth of the cereals—in short, in all its agricultural interests, our State takes high rank. Much of this progress is due to our State Fair. The fair belongs to the State. With commendable pride all our people should encourage and patronize the fair, which should be represented by mechanical skill and fine arts, as well as agricultural interests.

PURDUE BOND.

The Legislature of 1865 accepted and claimed the provisions of an act of Congress, known as the Morrill Act, approved July 2, 1862, and April 14, 1864, and assented to all the conditions and provisions of said act. (See Acts 1865, page 106.) This act of Congress gave to the State for the benefit of an agricultural and mechanical college the proceeds from the sale of Government land, but obligated the State to guarantee perpetually the amount of money thus paid to State, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, paid quarterly. The Legislature of 1881 renewed the bond of the State for twenty years, with 5 per cent. interest, which time expires April 1, 1901.

Under the Federal statutes, the State having assumed the obligations thus imposed, has no other alternative but to renew the bond and pay the interest. The attention of your honorable body is called to this matter.

RETURN OF BATTLEFLAG.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 6 directed the return of the Terry's Texas Rangers' battleflag to the survivors of that organization. The resolution delegated the Governor and the commander of the G. A. R. to perform this work and appropriated $250 toward the defraying of the expense. The commander of the G. A. R. designated members of that body to participate. The money appropriated was turned over to the army comrades, the Governor and staff meeting their own expenses. On the 4th day of October, 1899, in the presence of thousands of people, your executive, after a short address, placed in the hands of the Governor of Texas that flag. Governor Sayre made a feeling response, in which he said that this magnanimous act touched the hearts of the Confederate soldiers more than any act since the close of the war. The Legislature of Texas passed appropriate resolutions commending the Legislature of Indiana. Among the many resolutions the following appears:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the action of the Legislature of Indiana is recognized as most generous, chivalric and patriotic, and is hailed as a most gratifying evidence of the restoration of that unselfish and unsectional spirit, upon the existence and continuance of which so largely depends the prosperity and happiness of our common country, and that the thanks of the Legislature of Texas be and are hereby tendered the Legislature of our sister State of Indiana for its patriotic action."

LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

With commendable wisdom and zeal, the State Labor Commissioners have discharged their responsible duties. But little disturbance over scale of wages has occurred. The workingmen of the various industries and interests of the State are industrious

and law abiding. The commissioners have been a potent factor in securing an amicable adjustment of all labor troubles.

The public has an interest in the peaceable adjustment of industrial disputes, and where the public is made to suffer loss and inconvenience, where public carriers are stopped, travel and traffic suspended, perishable commodities in transit to market endangered, life and property jeopardized, the power of a court of arbitration should be enlarged. It is against public policy to allow local differences to menace the general safety and welfare of communities at large.

THE LOBBYIST.

The lobbyist is becoming more and more an element of danger in our lawmaking assemblies. They are often the paid agents of promoters of questionable schemes, the hired tools of syndicates, corporations—working not for public weal, but for the promotion of the ambition or greed of adventurers, whose servants they are.

The professional lobbyist is a foe to good government, and merits the righteous condemnation of those who have uppermost in their desires the good of the people.

STATE HOUSE REPAIRS.

This magnificent capitol should be kept in good repair. An appropriation sufficient to this end is wise. It is false economy to neglect the plumbing and repairs of public buildings. The capitol should be held strictly for public business. Any State official organizations should be permitted to occupy the State House, but for the benefit of promiscuous organizations and assemblages the taxpayers of the State should not be at the expense of providing halls. The grounds should not be used for any purpose that will damage the grass, plants or trees.

PROBATION LAW.

I earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the judge, at his discretion, for first offense, to suspend sentence upon juvenile offenders during good behavior. Such a law would save many youths from the stigma of a prison sentence, keep them away

from the demoralizing influences of such environments, and be the means of reclaiming juvenile offenders from criminal ways.

UNIFORM LAWS.

It has been well said, "Science and invention, steam and electricity, know nothing of State boundaries. Trade and commerce, education and enterprise, fuse the whole country in common interests and need the kindly guardianship of uniform laws."

The National Conference of Lawyers, looking to uniformity of laws, indorsed, and Indiana's representatives in this convention recommended, the enactment of a uniform law concerning negotiable instruments, the execution of wills, also divorce law.

The wisdom of uniform laws upon these questions is too manifest to need argument in their favor.

NEW CELLHOUSE.

The last Legislature appropriated $200,000 for the erection of a new cellhouse of six hundred cells to be built at the Indiana Reformatory, this cellhouse to be supplied with the latest improved system of heating, ventilation and sanitation. Before the appropriation was available and the contract advertised, building material had so rapidly advanced in price that it was impossible to construct such cellhouse with power plant for heating and ventilation within the appropriation. The contract was made for the new house with all appliances, ready for the power plant. It could not be occupied when completed without heat and ventilation. The need of occupancy immediately upon completion was imperative. The Board of Managers called in conference the State Finance Board, and the State Board of Charities. These boards, after a careful consideration of the situation, advised the Board of Managers to make contract for powerhouse and provide such means as would be necessary to prepare the new cellhouse for occupancy upon its completion. To meet this additional cost of erecting this new powerhouse and equipping the same, which has been done at a cost approximating $40,000, I recommend the passage of an emergency appropriation.

MORTGAGE EXEMPTION LAW.

It is a grave question whether any exemption other than that provided in the Constitution should be allowed in our tax system. The mortgage exemption law enacted by the last Legislature is manifestly more just than any other exemption now permitted. Where no mortgage exemption is permitted the owner of a home is often forced to pay taxes on two or three times as much property as he possesses free from mortgage encumbrance, while the investor in intangible securities often escapes paying any taxes, no matter what his securities or his investment is worth in the open market. Such system discourages the purchase of a home by the poor man. The ownership of a home creates a local interest in all that is elevating and tends to local progress. Both wisdom and equity plead for fair play to the home-getter.

EPILEPTICS.

A large number of these unfortunates are now cared for in different institutions at public expense. Some in the insane hospitals, and some in the school for feeble-minded. The attention of the Legislature is called to this important question.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

There are in our prisons and reformatories a number of insane. There are no facilities provided for their suitable care. It is unwise to remove them to the insane hospitals. There are in these hospitals insane criminals, who have been transferred from the prisons. These are in a degree a dangerous and disturbing element. I recommend that a suitable place be provided, having in view their treatment and safe keeping. This should be adjacent to one of the smaller hospitals, and under the management of the same.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

The university was founded by John Purdue as an agricultural college. The Morrill Act of 1862 provided, through the sale of public lands, a fund for the endowment, support and maintenance

of at least one college where the leading objects should be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts. The Hatch Act of 1887 was the outgrowth of the law of 1862, and annually appropriated $15,000 for the establishment and maintenance of an experimental station. Senator Morrill, in 1890, secured the second law relating to agricultural colleges and appropriating money to be applied to instruction in agriculture, the mechanical arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction.

The manifest purpose of the founder of this university and the subsequent laws above referred to was to supply a need. It was to furnish a training for industrial pursuits. It was to teach the farmer to apply science to his farming, the principles of economics to his business transactions. It was to train architects, mechanics, engineers, electricians—in brief, to fit the students for the practical pursuits of industrial business. President Washington, whose practical experience as a farmer on his Virginia plantation, as well as his sagacious statesmanship, enabled him to foresee this need, as shown by his annual message of December 7, 1796, in which he recommended the establishment of a national university, in which, among other things, the science of agriculture should be taught. The lack of a knowledge of this science is producing its results. The elements of plant food have been, through prodigal waste, exhausted, and millions of acres of land ceased to pay for cultivation. Thousands of abandoned farms in the eastern States sound the note of alarm. These unthrifty methods are leaving their disastrous trace in our State. So long as the United States had millions of fertile acres to move to from the worn-out soil, the danger from unthrifty methods were not so alarming. Purdue is unique in its purpose. It must disseminate the knowledge in agricultural and mechanical industries, upon which rest the material prosperity of the State.

Indiana is an agricultural State. What has it done and what is it doing to advance this great industry, as compared with other States?

Illinois.—In 1899 appropriated $150,000 for buildings and equipment exclusively for the use of the School of Agriculture. Under act of Legislature, the School of Agriculture of the University of Illinois has for its exclusive use an annual income of $26,000.

Wisconsin.—The Agricultural Department has buildings and equipment valued at $200,000, and, by act of Legislature, has an annual income of $30,000. In 1899, the Legislature appropriated $35,000 for an addition to the dairy herd and enlargement of the dairy building. The department expects to ask this year for an appropriation of $150,000 for a new agricultural building.

Michigan.—In 1889 $95,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for a woman's building; $15,000 for a dairy barn and $4,000 for a farm barn.

Ohio.—An agricultural building was completed in 1898, costing with equipment $120,000. In 1898, the Legislature appropriated for the Agricultural Experiment Station, in round numbers, $23,000, and in 1900 $30,000, in round numbers.

Minnesota.—Has agricultural buildings valued at $268,000 and farm equipment valued at $50,000. Expended specifically for school of agriculture in year 1897-98 $45,000, and expends for the maintenance of the department $30,000 annually.

Iowa.—In addition to previous large appropriations for the Agricultural College, the last Legislature appropriated for a horse barn and stock pavilion $12,000, and for pure-bred stock $10,000.

The above is but a sample of what other States are doing, while Indiana has appropriated specifically for her school of agriculture, farm and experiment station but $24,000 since 1874. The little interest the State has taken in the agricultural department of the school, the shabbly building and equipments for students from the

farm, is the sequel, in part, for the small number enrolled as agricultural students. While at the Wisconsin University last summer Professor Henry informed me there were over 300 students in agriculture. He said Indiana is seriously neglecting the agriculture department of Purdue. All the States that are keeping abreast of the times in their agricultural colleges have growing interest and increase of agricultural students.

I therefore recommend a liberal appropriation for improved building and facilities for agricultural instruction, and a strict provision that the amount annually paid to Purdue under the act of —— be used along the line of industrial education, as contemplated by law, and not in the line of the work carried on in our public schools or higher institutions of learning, but that Purdue be made a great agricultural and mechanical university.

KANKAKEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Legislature of 1899 passed an act which became a law by lapse of time March 10, 1899. This law provided that the Governor expend for the improvement of the Kankakee River certain swamp land funds now in the State treasury. I have found it impractical to comply with this statute. First, for the reason that I am unable to determine what amount of this money was derived from the sale of swamp land adjacent to the Kankakee River. Second, I could not intelligently expend public money without a survey showing the outlet and fall, and whether contemplated improvement was practical. If this money is expended, it should be under the supervision of a competent engineer, who, having ascertained by survey the wisdom of such improvement, takes charge of and executes the same.

LIBRARY COMMISSION.

The home without books, papers and magazines is more likely to furnish an inmate for an insane hospital, or a reformatory, than a home abundantly supplied and made attractive with good literature.

I desire to commend the work of the Library Commission. The Traveling Library, with proper encouragement, will be of great value. I have always found my best investment was in books.

The State acts wisely when it encourages libraries. A liberal appropriation should be made to advance the work of the Library Commission. Seventeen States have library commissions and are showing commendable zeal in advancing this means of intellectual development and general information, and most of them have made liberal appropriations to the commission and to aid the traveling libraries.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

My distinguished predecessor, the late Governor Matthews, in his message to the Legislature of 1897, called the attention of that body to the need of better protection to the live-stock interests of the State from infectious and contagious diseases. Both in my former message, and in my inaugural, I called attention to the cumbersome, expensive and inefficient law now on the statute. The loss annually sustained in this State amounts to more than three million dollars. A bill prepared with much care was introduced in the last session by Senator Guthrie, which was a great improvement over the present law. In the passage of this bill wool growers were much interested, as it had stringent provisions for stamping out the infectious disease known as scab. From the State Statistician I learn that this disease now prevails in fifty-six counties of the State. The present law makes no provision for stamping out this growing menace to the sheep industry of our State.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

In pursuance of an act approved March 11, 1895, Governor Matthews appointed a Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, consisting of Morton C. Hunter, James R. Carnahan, Dyer B. McConnell, William P. Herron, William M. Cockrum, Reed M. Johnson, Milton M. Thompson, Milton Garrigas, George H. Puntenney, M. M. Justice. The commission was organized with Gen. Morton C. Hunter as President and Maj. James R. Carnahan as Secretary. After the death of General Hunter, Captain McConnell was elected as the President. The appropriation of the Legislature for the completion and report of their duties having lapsed, the Legislature of 1899 reappropriated

the money for the publishing of their report. This laborious task of locating and marking all the points on the memorable battlefield of Chickamauga has been performed. Tablets recite the story, markers locate the spot, and monuments commemorate the valor of Indiana soldiers on this battlefield, which records the heaviest per cent. of loss of any of the great battles of the Civil War. This is Indiana's great battlefield. Forty Indiana organizations took part on this bloody field and lost in killed, wounded and missing 3,926 men.

The report of this commission is valuable to the State. It has a special value to soldiers who fought here and to their friends. The report has been placed on the desks of the members of this General Assembly. I call your attention to this splendidly prepared history of this battlefield, and the part our State took in the memorable struggle. One thousand copies were printed. Earnest pleas come from all parts of the State for them, but the supply is not equal to the demand. I recommend that the Legislature provide for the printing of ten thousand copies of this report, as it is the only complete history of Indiana's part in any of the great battles, and that the General Assembly thank this commission for their patient, faithful labor of love, for they served without compensation.

On the 20th of September, 1899, it was my great privilege to receive from Captain McConnell these markers and monuments in the name of our great commonwealth, and to transmit the same into the sacred keeping of the United States Government. General Boynton responded in behalf of the Secretary of War. I call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that no provision has been made for the full completion of the work to which this commission has been appointed. Nothing has yet been done to commemorate Indiana's valor at Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Orchard Knob.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP REFORM LAWS.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of strict economy and business integrity in the management of county and township business. The laws recently enacted looking to this end have, in the main, been wise. Some little amendments may be added, but

the principle of these laws must be maintained. More than half a million dollars saved to the taxpayers annually through the county reform laws. Multiplied thousands of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers under these new laws. The saving in poor relief costs makes the following marvelous showing (from report State Board Charities): The year 1898 was the last complete one in which they operated under the old law. Comparing these two years, it is observed that in 1900 46,369 persons received relief from the overseers of the poor, amounting to $209,956.22. Of this, $118,581.47 was in some sense permanent relief. For the year 1898 75,119 persons were helped by these officials, to the amount of $375,206.92. Of this, $288,349.62 was of a more or less permanent kind. This is a reduction of 28,750 in the number of persons helped, $165,250.70 in the amount of relief given, and $170,768.15 in the amount of aid given to pensioners. In 1895, the year before reports were required by law to be made this Board, reports received from County Auditors show that the amount expended for outdoor relief and medical relief was $630,-168.79, which is $420,212.57 more than the amount reported by the Township Trustees in 1900. The general testimony of relief-giving officers is that, notwithstanding this reduction, no needy person has suffered. The existing business conditions, by reason of which our people are generally employed, have been very favorable to the inauguration of the new law and have, doubtless, to some extent, operated in the reduction made.

It is worthy of note that there are, also, less inmates in county infirmaries.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health, with commendable zeal, has studied sanitary conditions, and promptly combatted the first appearance of infectious and contagious diseases. Many valuable suggestions are presented in their annual report. The State should sacredly guard the public health.

"Health is the soul that animates all the enjoyments of life, which fade and are tasteless, if not dead, without it." Without health a man starves at the best and greatest tables, poor and wretched in the midst of the greatest treasures and fortunes. The

pollution of our streams and lakes through the sewage of cities and towns and the waste of factories and packing establishments seriously menace the public health, and present serious sanitary problems that must be met if we expect immunity from infectious and contagious diseases.

GOOD ROADS.

Good thoroughfares facilitate intercommunication among farmers and between the country towns and cities. These remove much of the disadvantage caused by the isolation of rural life. Good roads are needful to social development and intellectual progress. They add to the material prosperity of the country at large. Rural free delivery of mail is destined to do much to elevate farm life. Road improvement is one of the conditions needful to secure these advantages. All classes of people are benefited when roads are improved. The act of two years ago, placing the free gravel roads under the control of the supervisors instead of the county commissioners, was a disastrous mistake and should be promptly repealed. The county commissioners, under whose supervision these roads were constructed, should have control of repairs. They should appoint local superintendents, who, under their direction, should keep these roads in good condition. The commissioners are thus brought in contact with all the local superintendents, and, through the reports of these men, become acquainted with the methods of the most successful, which soon become the rules governing all. From personal observation and careful inquiry, I am convinced of the importance of this change.

If the supervisors enforce the law which requires service on the highways, and faithfully execute the law in regard to working out road taxes, a noted improvement in the roads would result therefrom. Both in my inaugural address and in my biennial message, I called attention to the unfair methods in vogue whereby the road assessment on railroads was farmed out through an agent who takes from the railroad at a large discount their assessment, makes a deal with the road supervisor, gets the receipt in full for the assessment, and turns the same over to the railroads, who use these receipts as cash in payment of taxes. The railroads are assessed for taxation in round numbers at one hundred fifty-

four million dollars. The average road tax is about twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, thus creating a road tax of about three hundred thousand dollars. It is safe to say that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of this amount is not expended for highway improvement as contemplated by law. This high-handed injustice has continued long enough. From an editorial in one of the local papers in the State, I learned in one instance that all this road tax was misappropriated in a road district, and the supervisor who was guilty of this offense was convicted and is now in prison. I earnestly call the attention of the Legislature again to this iniquitous practice.

All road taxes should be paid in cash, reserving to the payer the right to work out the same, provided he responds at the time and in the manner required by the supervisor, accepting the lawful price for such labor, and performing service in full for all receipts given.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

During the four years of my administration I have been in close touch with the work of this Board. Its influence has been for good. It has steadfastly stood for the merit system in our State institutions. It has, with keen penetration and unflagging energy, studied the needs of the unfortunate wards of the State, and how to provide for them in the manner most conducive to their welfare and for the best interest of the commonwealth. The condition of county jails, infirmaries, orphans' homes, the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, have all been studied, and through the wise suggestions of this Board great reforms have been inaugurated, and homes found for orphan and dependent children. This has been a work of love, and this arduous and valuable service has been rendered without salary. The Legislature has at each succeeding session enlarged their duties, thus entailing additional expense. I recommend an increase in the appropriation to this work. No money expended in the State brings a better return than that placed at the disposal of this Board.

LYNCHING.

The people of Indiana feel keenly the sting of reproach and the justice of the criticism heaped upon the State by reason of the brutal lynchings that have dishonored her good name. That the lynched committed a brutal crime is no justification for dethroning law and courts of justice, and establishing mob violence at the behest of infuriated and impassioned men. Where lynch lawlessness obtains, safety to person and property is lost. A mob is an assembly of lawless men acting in defiance to law. Can such men administer justice? Lax enforcement of law brings its fruitage of contempt for law. It is cause for regret that some of our courts dally with criminals, and allow criminal lawyers, by various methods, to delay trial and often to defeat the ends of justice. The remedy for this must not be sought through the committal of crimes more grievous than that committed by the accused in court. The remedy must be found through the co-operation of good citizens in demanding a rigid enforcement of the law, and not through mob violence.

The law-abiding people must be willing to testify as witnesses, serve on juries, and see that courageous, true men are selected as judges and prosecutors.

It is no palliation for the horrible crime of murder at the hands of a lawless mob to argue that lax enforcement of law against evil-doers had rendered insecure life and property. The very forces that organize against the law and commit crimes so brutal as to shock moral sensibility and dishonor the State, and then defy State authority, could surely organize a public sentiment for a strict enforcement of the law. If the energy was displayed for the enforcement of law exhibited by the mob in defiance thereof, criminals would not go unpunished. The character of the lynched is not the measure of the crime lynchers commit. It is the gruesome and dangerous precedent established when an impassioned and unlawful mob defies law, mocks the courts and commits murder.

The lynchings that have marred the good name of our State and disgraced the cause of justice by revolting murder demand heroic remedy. I trust the Legislature will enact further laws that will prove a wholesome remedy against further dishonor.

The county that permits conditions that lead to organized mob violence, and murder, should be made liable to heavy damages for such lynchings. Such suits to be brought by the Attorney-General, and changed to a county removed from the control of local influence, the county guilty of the offense to bear all cost of witnesses and trial, such cause to be tried before the court. The minimum and maximum damages to be fixed by law, half of which shall go to the school fund of the State, and half to the legal heirs of the lynched.

In addition to the above, and the valuable laws of two years ago, I recommend that in prosecuting the accused of lynching, the State be given the right to a change of venue to a county beyond the influence of the county wherein the crime was committed.

I further approve and commend the suggestion made in the splendid report of Attorney-General Taylor "that if a person is taken away from the custody of a Sheriff of a county and is lynched, that such action shall ipso facto vacate his office of Sheriff, and that he can not retake his office, until he shall have established, by judgment in the circuit court, the fact that he did his full duty to protect the life of the prisoner, and, further, that said Sheriff can not be reappointed until such judgment shall have been entered."

FEE AND SALARY COMMISSION.

This commission has performed an arduous and responsible duty. Through diligent research the members have gathered much valuable data bearing on this ever-important question. I urge a careful study of the commission's carefully prepared report. Equality between the different officers and counties is a difficult problem to solve. The proposition of a fixed salary, with a percentage of fees collected and paid into the county treasury is obviously wise. Increase in salaries usually calls forth vigorous protests from the taxpayes. The justice and equality of all such increases need careful scanning.

REMOVAL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There are many reasons indicating the wisdom of some steps being taken for the removal of the Girls' Reformatory and

Woman's Prison and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb from their present locations. The need of a separation of the Reformatory and the Prison raises the question of a new location, removed from the city, where cheaper land and larger area can be secured and modern fire-proof buildings constructed. The Deaf and Dumb Institute is surrounded by a large tract of land which, if sold and the proceeds invested at a point somewhat remote from the city, would afford, as I am told by the Superintendent, better environment, and the property in the city would pay for both land and the construction of modern buildings, thus adding much to the efficiency of the institution, the safety of the inmates, and would obviate the expenditure of large sums of money on the present site.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR BY POPULAR VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Many of the State legislatures have adopted resolutions favoring an amendment to the Constitution giving to the people the right to choose their Senators by direct vote. Such action on the part of this General Assembly would reflect the will of a large majority of our people.

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

I hope the present General Assembly will wisely and courageously meet the grave questions which the greed of monopoly has forced to the front. The line of demarcation between the legitimate functions of large investments of capital, independently controlled, and the combination of industries into a gigantic monopoly, for the purpose of influencing markets and the gratification of the spirit of avarice, are so diverse that the good may not be placed under ban with the evil. During the past two years monopolistic tendency has been the rule. Small industries have been absorbed and dismantled. Healthy competition, in many instances, destroyed, large industries closed, prices forced upward by arbitrary methods, all of which constitute dangerous conspiracies against the public good.

In answer to an inquiry as to the effect of monopolistic combinations, Mr. McCormack, State Labor Commissioner, says:

"My official observation and experience teaches me that the existence of these mammoth combinations of capital destroy legitimate competition, restrict the safe investment of capital and energy by men of moderate means, crush out the honest endeavors of workingmen and small capitalists, promote hurtful legislation in some instances, override the law at times, and defy the law when it serves their interest so to do. All this, and more, is contrary to public policy and is to the detriment of the masses."

Large investments of capital, independently controlled, and not exercising arbitrary methods in restraint of trade and healthy competition, are a benefaction and should be commended. In the limited space that can appropriately be given to a message, I must be content to point out the need, and leave to the wisdom of the Legislature to provide the remedy.

FIRE INSURANCE COMBINATION.

The rate of fire insurance should not be arbitrarily controlled by any combination of underwriters. No corporation should be allowed, at its own sweet will, to fix prices or rates. Human nature is the same, whether among the farmer, or insurance man, the manufacturer or the mechanic. If any one of these classes had the power of absolute control of their products and their prices, they would manifest a spirit of selfish avarice that would be against public weal. Frequent have been the appeals and earnest the pleas for some protection against unjust discrimination and exorbitant rates of insurance.

Mr. E. O. Essex, of the Lancaster Insurance Company, in an address recently delivered before a meeting of the underwriters at Manchester, England, gave the following rates of insurance in foreign countries: France, 8 cents on the $100; Germany, 15 cents; England, 20 cents; Australia, 36 cents; Austria, 38 cents; Russia, 61 cents. The average in the United States is $1 per hundred dollars. These rates have been frequently quoted and not disputed. A former member of the Legislature writes that in his city previous rates on mill property were 3 per cent. "Our city increased our fire protection, and rates were raised to 4½ per cent.

Then the city put in a $91,000 water plant, and the rates were raised to 6 per cent."

The insurance companies claim that flour mills are among the most hazardous risks they write. The mill company, not relishing the arbitrary rating of the old liners, went into the Millers' Mutual Company, that takes only mill risks, and it has cost but 2¼ per cent. in them. Now if they can carry this risk at 2¼ per cent., what profit would the others make at 6 per cent.?

Another gentleman, Mr. Brunker, of Farmersburg, writes that in 1893, before the underwriters' combine, he was charged 2¼ per cent. on the $100. After the formation of the insurance union, in 1894, he was charged 4½ per cent. In 1896 6½ per cent., and in 1897 7.52 per cent. This, he says, is confiscation. He appealed to the agents and they said the union fixed the rates. He appealed to the Attorney-General, who said that there was no law to prevent the union fixing the rates. While these exorbitant rates were being increased, the town had greatly improved its facilities for fire protection. I have cited these specific complaints sustained by the policies filed in my office and the correctness of the statements is sworn to. These are facts and not fancy, and justly appeal to your for relief from such manifest injustice.

LOANING OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

There are numerous complaints that County Auditors can not loan the school money at present rate of interest required by law, together with attendant expense of loaning. One county reports that there will soon be $100,000 which it can not loan, and still the county must pay the 6 per cent. interest. Instead of the present cost of appraisement the appraised value for taxation might be substituted. This would be safe to the county and reduce expense. The attention of the Legislature is called to the important matter of loaning school money.

FARM INSTITUTES.

The State appropriates but $5,000 for the holding of farm institutes. This is but one-third the amount appropriated by adjoining States. Prof. W. C. Latta, Superintendent of the Purdue farm,

has charge of this work. His splendid report shows wise and economic management. One institute lasting from two to three days was held in each county, while two were held in several counties, the average attendance being near three hundred persons. At least $10,000 should be appropriated for this means of educating the great mass of our farmers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is most gratifying to note that the educational interests of the State are making substantial progress. In the common schools the country finds its anchor of safety. These should always receive the fostering care of the State. The Indiana University and the State Normal, under the splendid and efficient management of their presidents and faculty, are making commendable progress.

PLACE OF CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT.

Parties to secure places on the ballot should be required to notify the Election Board not less than fifty days before election that they will petition to have candidates' names appear on the ballot. This will enable the Election Board to determine the size of ballot, and the printer to order the paper. Three carloads of paper were required for the ballots at the last election. The Election Board did not definitely know the number of parties that would ask to be on the ballot when they decided the size of the same.

KIDNAPPING.

Where the kidnappers have no legal or blood claim, where the abduction is for ransom or any other unlawful purpose, it should be made in extreme cases punishable by death or imprisonment for life.

TAX LAWS INTERCOUNTY ELECTRIC LINES.

Amend the laws of taxation so as to give the State Board of Tax Commissioners original jurisdiction in matters of assessment over all electric railroads extending into different counties.

PIPE LINES.

Make it the duty of all compaines having pipe lines running into more than one county to report to the State Board of Tax Commissioners all property owned by them, and make it the duty of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to assess such property.

TRANSPORTATION CARS.

Provide means for the assessment of all transportation cars not owned by railroads or reported by them to the State Board of Tax Commissioners. This would include refrigerator cars, oil cars, stock cars, meat cars, and the like. Have the law provided for the assessment of the property according to the mileage traveled by these cars during the year.

AGENTS AND THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS.

Make it obligatory upon all nonresidents loaning money to residents of this State, or upon security located in the State, to appoint an agent in a regular manner (to be provided by the act). All money of such nonresidents to be loaned by these agents and reported by them to the taxing officers. Such property to be placed on the duplicate under the name of the agents, and taxes collected thereon through them.

SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS.

By an act of the last Legislature, approved March 6, 1899, the Governor, Auditor of State and the Attorney-General, and one reputable citizen of each of the political parties casting the highest vote at the last election, were appointed by the Governor a commission to sell lands described in said bill. Horace McKay and George Wolfe were appointed to serve in conjunction with the above named officers upon this commission. Section 9 of this act provided that the proceeds from the sale of such lands "shall be paid into the general fund." The stipulations in the deeds conveying this land to the State rendered sale and conveyance unsafe until the courts shall have determined the legal right to do so.

The facts involved are fully set forth in the report which will be submitted by the Governor Auditor and Attorney-General.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3, FILED FEBRUARY 17, 1899,

Directed the Governor, Auditor of State and Attorney-General to investigate the title of certain "tracts of land" in and adjacent to the city of Indianapolis. "Said tracts of land are of large value, and in their present state are only an expense to the State, such expense being caused by street and sidewalk improvements, etc."

These officers have made diligent investigation and have discharged their duty, the report of which will be submitted to your honorable body. If the Legislature decides to sell any or all of these tracts of land, a commission should be appointed with a small appropriation sufficient to meet the expense of a friendly suit for the purpose of clearing the title. The report of these officers will be submitted to the General Assembly.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

On account of the natural increase in the volume of business of the several departments of State, and the creation of several new departments, requiring the printing of additional reports and the furnishing of additional stationery supplies, the present printing appropriation is insufficient to meet these requirements. Therefore I recommend that this appropriation be increased at least $10,000 annually. In this connection I deem it proper to add that the present contractors for public printing have performed the service required of them in an accommodating spirit and in a manner satisfactory.

TOLEDO AND BUFFALO EXPOSITIONS.

The Sixty-first General Assembly enacted a law to provide for the collection, arrangement and display of the manufactures, arts and products of the State of Indiana at the proposed Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition, to be held in the city of Toledo in 1902, and also providing for a nonpartisan commission to take the initiative in the premises. Acting by direction of said

law I appointed a nonpartisan commission, consisting of thirteen members, each representing a congressional district. This commission took immediate steps in the matter of providing for this State's representation at the proposed exposition, and after considerable progress had been made in the way of promoting the enterprise, it was finally admitted by the Ohio managers that, owing to an unexpected failure of the Legislature of that State to make an adequate appropriation, the exposition project was abandoned. The Indiana commission was thereupon dissolved.

I deem it timely to call the attention of the General Assembly to the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, New York, beginning May 1 and continuing until November 1, 1901. There is every assurance that this will be one of the greatest and most attractive expositions ever held in the United States, and I regard it as proper that Indiana should have a representation there in some measure commensurate with the State's importance. At the request of the Director-General I have appointed as honorary commissioners for Indiana, John S. Lambert, of Liberty; Albert Lieber, of Indianapolis; Mrs. E. A. Gould, of Peru; Mrs. Samuel T. Murdock, of Lafayette; M. W. Mix, of Mishawaka and Otto Frenzel, of Indianapolis. These honorary commissioners have manifested considerable interest in the exposition, and I bespeak for them your distinguished consideration of the propositions they may present. Unfortunately for Indiana, it has never been adequately represented at any of the great expositions, and, although the time is short, there may yet be something done which will in a measure, at least, reflect creditably on our manufactures, arts and natural resources.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

By provision of the Constitution the Governor must reside in Indianapolis. The time between election and the assuming of the duties of the office is so brief, that the Governor is often embarrassed in finding a suitable home. The dignity of the State and the high office suggests the wisdom of careful consideration of this question.

EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS.

The statute provides that the death penalty shall be executed in the State prisons. Those sentenced to death north of a given line shall be executed in the prison north, and those south of a given line in the prison south. The change of the prison south to the Indiana Reformatory raises a question as to the execution of criminals there. As trials are pending that might raise this question, it would be wise for the Legislature to promptly enact a law that will be prepared by the Attorney-General settling this question. As preparation for such execution has already been made at the Indiana State Prison, and as such execution would be more appropriate at the prison, I hope the law prepared will be speedily enacted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I trust that concord and good will may prevail, and that the spirit of moderation will characterize your actions and fairness govern your discussions and deliberations.

I am confident that State pride will prompt to noble effort in behalf of such measures as will best advance all the interests of this commonwealth. Trusting that God's favor will abide with you, and that He will give you understanding and wisdom, thus enabling you to enact just laws, to the end that the best interest of the people shall be subserved. The electors have reposed in you their confidence—may this trust not be betrayed. When you shall have faithfully performed your duties, you will then merit and receive the commendation of those you represent.

ADDENDA

PARDONS, PAROLES AND COMMUTATIONS

Granted by the Governor of Indiana during the years 1899-1900:

March 15, 1899, William G. Young, parole.

March 16, 1899, Augusta Schmidt, parole. Parole revoked.

April 4, 1899, Isaac Norris, parole.

April 8, 1899, James Lewis, parole.

April 10, 1899, Gotleib Schrandt, parole.

April 24, 1899, Henry Becht, parole.

June 9, 1899, Claire Woods, parole.

June 19, 1899, Edward McAfee, parole. Deceased.

June 19, 1899, Calvin Nesbit, commutation.

June 28, 1899, Harry Gray, parole.

July 20, 1899, Annie Williams, transferred to Southern Insane Hospital.

July 20, 1899, Joseph Litteral, parole.

August 3, 1899, Michael McPhee, parole.

August 5, 1899, Lewis Redding, parole.

August 5, 1899, Alexander Fleetwood, parole.

August 7, 1899, James Baker, parole.

August 7, 1899, Joseph Wall, parole. Parole revoked.

August 7, 1899, Michael Gilooly, parole.

September 14, 1899, Charles F. Stephenson, commutation.

October 5, 1899, Lilly Dooley, commutation.

February 8, 1900, Jacob Kahlenbeck, parole.

March 6, 1900, Miles Strader, commutation.

March 7, 1900, Benjamin D. Moore, parole.

March 27, 1900, Isaac T. Hedges, commutation.

March 27, 1900, Elbert Fagan, restoration of citizenship.

April 20, 1900, George W. McCammon, restoration of citizenship.

May 14, 1900, Frank Clinton, parole.

June 13, 1900, John Sage, parole.

June 15, 1900, Edward Cautley, parole.

July 15, 1900, Joe Hollis, parole.

July 19, 1900, Frank Buchannan, commutation.

August 10, 1900, Mike Beegler, parole.

November 20, 1900, Schuyler C. Ball, parole.

November 28, 1900, Paul V. Robinson, remission of fine.

December 5, 1900, Fred Johnson, commutation.